THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

(Issued under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras)

Vol. XVI **Oct.-Dec. 1965** **No. 4**

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THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

The Service Journal of the Madras State Police Force

(Issued under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras)

The Progressive Police Officer Cannot Afford to be without it.

This Quarterly Review contains the *best* and *most reliable* information on police matters. Nearly all its contents are written by serving Police Officers.

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include :

Notes on law with judicial decisions of importance to policemen,

Statistics of crime in the Madras State,

Accounts of serious crime, describing in detail police procedure and steps taken for detection,

Technical articles for policemen on criminal law, crime detection, modus operandi, frauds, new apparatus, photography, radio etc.,

Instructional articles on the scientific detection of crime,

Articles on general subjects of interest to police and law enforcement officers as well as to the layman, and

Articles on interesting and instructive police work from various forces in India and abroad.

The Madras Police Journal is issued Quarterly in January, April, July and October and sent post-free to any part of the Indian Union at Rupee one a copy. Annual subscription is Rs. 4/- only.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Contributions should be typewritten with double spacing and should bear the name and address of the sender on the first page.

They should be addressed to the Editor, The Madras Police Journal, Police Training College, Vellore, North Arcot District, Madras State, South India.

Suitable articles on any subject of educative value or interest to the police or which promote co-operation between the public and the police, are acceptable.

Items not accepted for publication will not be returned.

NOTE

The views and opinions expressed in this Journal are solely those of the individual authors and contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Editor.

Recipients of The Kendal Humanity Medal-1965

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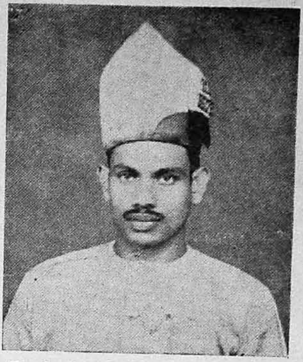

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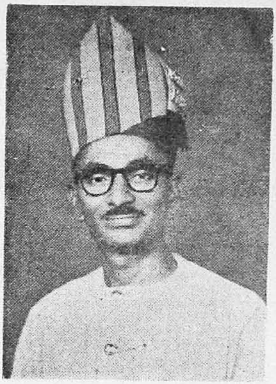

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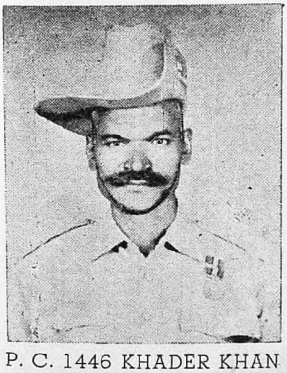

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Tiruchirapalli.

EDITORIAL

During this year, new features like District Newsletters, Readers' Forum and Police Photography were introduced to make the Journal more interesting and attractive. It was felt that these would attract more material from the readers. But the editorial staff were sadly disappointed. 'Readers' views' on select subjects are becoming scarce. For the Police Photography competition, only three competitors sent in their entries. It is hoped senior Police Officers will take keen interest in their Journal in making it a reference book with good reading material. Their valuable experience which influences their current views on professional matters should be made available to the future generations of policemen.

2. The editorial staff wish their readers a very HAPPY NEW YEAR and seek their co-operation in a greater measure to make the Journal a real professional magazine.

* * *

HOMAGE TO OUR LATE PRIME MINISTER

We express our deep sense of sorrow at the sudden demise of our revered Prime Minister, **Sri Lal Bahadar Sastri** *and pay our homage to him.*

Address delivered by

Sri F. V. ARUL, I.P.,

Inspector-General of Police, Madras, at the Passing-out Parade held at the Police Training College, Vellore, on 17th November, 1965

Cadets of the Madras Police,

I saw you all on the parade ground a few months ago at the time of my inspection of the North Arcot Police and I told you the following morning in the general assembly that I was quite pleased with your progress and that I hoped to see you again as full-fledged officers at the time of the Passing-out Parade. That day of significance has arrived and it gives me great pleasure to see before me a group of well-trained officers. I dare say the occasion gives you equal satisfaction, for you have crossed the first big hurdle in your career You will now be dispersed in the Districts of the State for practical training. Having acquired all the necessary theoretical knowledge, you will now be taught to apply that knowledge in a practical way. You are therefore entering a very important phase of your training and I must require you to apply yourself to it assiduously. Among other things, you will be taught to perform the duties of the Constable and the Head Constable Please do not consider it as *infradig* for if you do so, you will be adopting a very wrong approach to your work. Please remember that the constabulary constitute the bulk of the Force and therefore it is very necessary for you, as supervisory officers, to know what work is expected of them, for it is only then that you will be able to correct mistakes and assess their merits or demerits as the case may be and to guide them correctly. Quite apart from this, purely as a matter of man-management, it is necessary for you to know how to perform the duties of your men, even more efficiently than they do; for that is the only way of gaining their respect and if you have gained their respect, then you will be able to assert your own leadership.

Another matter to which you should pay a great deal of attention is Discipline. Discipline is the 'king-pin' of the Police Department, as it is of every other regimented body. In a larger sense, discipline is the greatest quality in a Nation. You have been taught the fundamentals in the class-room, on the parade ground, in the play-field and in the barracks, where you have been leading a corporate life. When you are posted to a Police Station, you will be on your own and it is then that you will be required to exercise discipline, not only in personal and official matters, but also among your men. You must show both by your deed and word, as officers wedded to discipline. The present crisis facing the country stresses the great need for discipline not only in the Police, but in all strata of society. Our heroic Jawans at the front have set a very

fine example of discipline, valour and sacrifice; and we must back them up by loyal and disciplined behaviour behind the Front.

Another matter to which a great deal of stress must be laid is integrity. You must prove yourself to be absolutely honest and dependable not only to your officers, but also to the public. There are officers in this Department who have, by their consistent good behaviour and honesty, have acquired such a reputation that the public themselves call them as "Honest Ramaswami" and "Honest Ponnuswami". That is the kind of reputation that I want each one of you to acquire and let me assure you that integrity pays rich dividends both in your work and in your career and on recapitulation, let me say that industry, discipline and integrity should be your watch-word.

Before I conclude, I would like to congratulate you on your fine turn-out and smart bearing. Your march-past was a model of steadiness. If you could show such steadiness in your work and conduct, then I am sure that you will be entirely successful in your career.

I give you all my very best wishes.

* * *

TURNING THE CORNER

The Car driver was lying semi-conscious in a hospital bed.

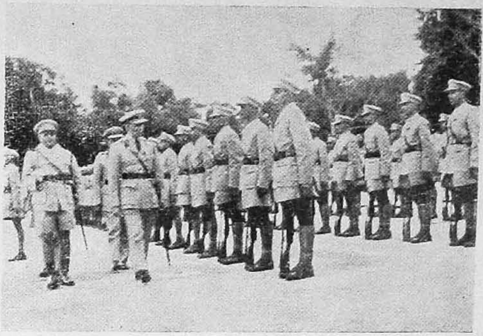
" How is he this morning ? " the doctor enquired.

" Oh, " said the nurse, " he keeps putting out his right arm. "

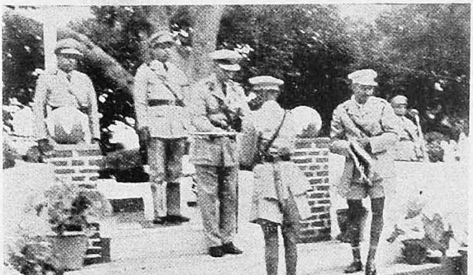
" Ah ! " replied the doctor genially, " he is turning the corner. "

PASSING OUT PARADE OF S. I. CADETS OF THE POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE, VELLORE, HELD ON 17 - 11 - 1965

Sri F. V. Arul, I.P., Inspr., - Genl. of Police, Madras, arrives at the saluting Base.



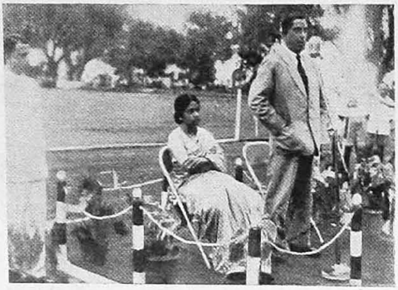
The Inspector - General inspecting the parade.



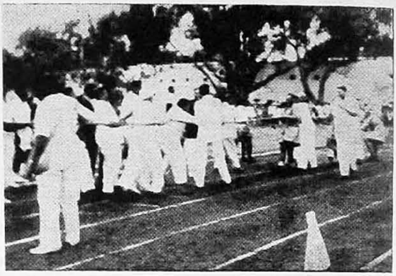
S. I. Cadet K. Shanmugam receiving Lonsdale's Sword for the best cadet on parade from the Inspector-General.

S. I. Cadet No. 20 V. Ramanathan who received the IGP Medal for all round efficiency from the Inspector-General of Police.

POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS HELD ON 18 - 12 - 1965

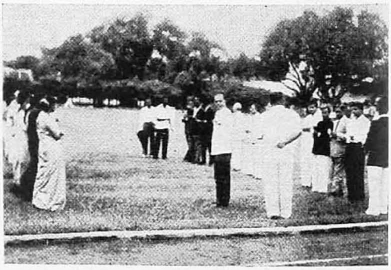


Sri N. Krishnaswami, I. P. S., Dy. Inspr. - Genl. of Police, Rlys. & Armed Police, addressing the gathering.



An interesting item between the P. T. C. and P. R. S.

A Section of the gathering



The Visitors Event

Address delivered by

N. KRISHNASWAMY, I.P.S.,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras, on the occasion of the Annual Sports of the Police Training College, Vellore, on 18—11—1965

OFFICERS and Men of the Police Training College, Police Recruits' School, Ladies and Gentlemen, Children and Friends,

I deem it a very great pleasure to be here this evening and my wife will echo the same sentiment in appreciation of the most enjoyable evening that we have had today. The Police Training College and the Police Recruits' School Sports is an annual feature and it is a feature that is looked forward to by the public of Vellore, who turn up in very large numbers to watch the same. Though the weather has not been very kind to us today, the public have turned up here in very large numbers and it only goes to show what a high place of esteem this institution has in the life of this ancient town.

In a very brief and succinct introduction, the Principal, Mr. Chenthamarai, has given an outline of the 60 years of service that this institution has rendered to the State in the person of thousands of Police Officers from the rank of Constables to the rank of Gazetted, who have passed out of the portals of this institution and who have rendered yeomen service all over the State and indeed all over the country. In these long years of its history, the Police Training College and the Police Recruits' School has more than vindicated itself in the high reputation that the Force today enjoys in the country. I can tell you that whenever there is any Police Commission appointed in any State in the country, whenever there is any high fact-finding body which wants to go into the state of police administration in the country, Madras figures very high in that programme of visits and fact finding of such bodies. And it has been our experience that Police Commission after Police Commission that has been organised in various States all over the country, have derived the greatest benefit, the greatest amount of information, and valuable data during their visits to Madras State by a study of the working of the Madras Police. In fact, in Madras State, we have not had a Police Commission sanctioned so far and I can very well assert on behalf of the department that it is because we have not felt the need for a Police Commission. (Cheers.) Our standards have been so high, our officers and men have maintained a very high standard and we have always been in the forefront of the Police Forces of the country. If that is the position today, it is in no small measure the result of the excellent and top class training that this institution renders to the Police Force and through them to the public at large in this State.

I would like to conclude in addressing a few words to the officers and men who will be passing out shortly. Yesterday we witnessed a very fine Passing-Out Parade and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the S. I. cadets who participated in the Passing-Out Parade yesterday and have put up a very fine show today in the sports. It is something that they can very well be proud of. I would like to congratulate the Principal, Mr. Chenthamarai and his team of very fine officers on the excellent effort that they have put in in this connection and if the Passing-Out Parade yesterday and the Sports today have been wonderful success, it is in no small measure, largely due to their good team work and hard effort.

To the Sub-Inspector cadets who are leaving this institution, I would like to commend to them the need to maintain the highest standards of efficiency, of integrity, of sobriety and industry for which the Force is justly famed. They must set up standards which will bring credit to the Force wherever they may serve, whether it be in the State or in any part of the country. I do hope that they will always try to maintain the high standards that they have learnt in the start of their career in this Institution.

The weather has been rather unkind to us today, but I do not think it had deterred us As a matter of fact, it has only made us to resolve to carry on with the programme undeterred and this is indeed symbolic of our resolve, that nothing shall deter us in the rightful discharge of our duties as Police Officers. Once again, may I thank Mr. Chenthamarai and his team of officers and men on the very fine show that they have put up, and for the opportunity that they have given us by participating in the Sports. I would like to congratulate the prize winners in that various items of competition of the evening. I would exhort all those who have won prizes to think of this only as a beginning to greater and greater endeavour where more prizes will be in store for them. I would exhort those who have not won prizes not to be disheartened but to endeavour, to try, try and try again as the old saying goes, and success will be theirs. The spirit of Sport is the spirit that should pervade every one of our efforts and activities. Sports contain a combination of fairness and of high efficiency. So, fairness and high efficiency in the discharge of duties should be your watchword and I commend these to you.

Thank you very much,

* * *

VALUE OF LIFE

A thief who was wounded while stealing chickens in Manila has filed criminal charges against the farmer who shot him. He claims that the farmer had no right to shoot since his life was worth more than all the chickens.

LABOUR UNREST

By

S. M. DIAZ, M.A., I.P.S.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madurai.

A. Back-ground and general principles.

IN any developing country where large scale industrialisation is taking place labour unrest will be a natural and unavoidable concomitent of industrial development. In a country with poorer living standards, the position will be more acute. In any case, considerable standardisation and stabilisation in the labour Laws and industrial objectives as well as national consciousness all round, will have to come about on a wide front before the position could substantially improve.

The three admitted factors that go into the production of wealth in any country at any time are (i) Capital, (ii) Technical know-how and management skill and (iii) labour. All these are distinct entities, but there is a tendency in labour circles to identify the first two with the other, and that way arises the Marxian classification of the two mutually exclusive entities 'capital' and 'labour'. To my mind all these three are vital factors in the process of production of the nation's wealth and only by the best co-operative effort will it be possible to achieve the most telling and enduring results.

Admittedly labour is a very important component of the machinery for production of wealth. It may be said that with increasing mechanization, the importance of labour in these days is not as much as it was earlier. But even in the age of high mechanization man has to be there to put on switches and to press buttons, to regulate timings and to set right stoppages and generally to co-ordinate and supervise things. Therefore man's attitudes and aspirations as well as his hopes and fears will ultimately shape the achievements of any industrial or business undertaking. Therefore, unless the men are kept happy and contented and in a mood to work at their job with enthusiasm, there are possibilities of many hitches developing all along the line, and this will not be in the interests either of the undertaking or of the Nation.

Modern management takes into account all these when it places four-fold duties on all industrial or business institutions. These are (1) duty to the customer, (2) duty to the staff, (3) duty to the community and (4) duty to the share holders and management. The sequence here is important, in that no institution can function effectively unless it places duty to customer first and foremost in their line of objectives Duty to the staff naturally comes next and thereafter the duty to the general community in the midst of which the institution is situated, and

only lastly would come the interests of the share holders and the management. What was paramount in the old world concept of business is now relegated to the last place and very rightly. When an institution understands and appreciates its duty to the staff in its correct place and perspective, an atmosphere will automatically be created, wherein labour unrest cannot easily be generated or instigated.

In other words, effective man-management starting with proper selection, training and placement of staff, delegation, control and assessment of their work, and recognition, counselling and pulling up and development of subordinates, side by side with planned attention to their welfare, should go a long way to improve management - labour relations in any institution. The American Base-ball Captain, Jack McGuirre, knew his man management well and was a successful captain of his team. The job of captains of industry and business or of administration is not very much different. For effective functioning of any team attention to the welfare of its members is a primary requisite. The Army attaches quite a lot of importance to it. The Chetwode Hall inscription in the Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun, is a pointer to this. If this is attended to properly, labour relations will normally be happy and trouble potential could be effectively minimised.

It has been our experience however, that inspite of all these "accidents do happen in the best of families", and sometimes these accidents are pointedly engineered by outside agencies. Very often labour unrest is initiated or strikes caused by trade Union rivalries or for political reasons. The major trade unions holding the field now in India are the INTUC, AITUC, HMS etc. Frequently in their handling of issues, the essentials go by the board while political advantage, prestige, problems, and union ascendancy and even personal equations take first place at the leaders' level and complicate matters. This is not to rule out many a case of labour trouble arising purely out of management ineptitude or labour recalcitrance. Whatever be the cause, the situation that arises can easily be handled in a well-managed institution and in a well administered area. Apart from handling the situation effectively on an administrative plane with tact and firmness, there is need also on the part of officers both at the institutional and governmental level, to remove basic causes and circumstances that generate friction and give rise to these problems and nourish them.

Labour unrest may take the following different forms;—

(1) Individual incidents and attendant developments,

(2) Go-slow policy,

(3) Stay-in-strike,

(4) Strike with or without notice side by side with picketing and damage to property,

(5) General strike accompanied by demonstrations and picketing and damage to property etc.

Police officers will be called upon frequently to handle these various types of manifestations of labour unrest in the

course of their day to day work. By experience as well as trial and error over a decade and a half after our independence, suitable and fairly effective methods have been devised to deal with all such labour problems which will be discussed in detail later on in this paper.

At the moment however, I would like to lay stress on certain major guide-lines for handling all labour problems. The Police Officer concerned has to make it clear right from the start that he is fair and firm in all his dealings and that he cannot be influenced or bamboozled into taking either the side of the management or that of the labour. Secondly, the Police officer should also make it obvious that he knows the correct position of law and fact and means business and will firmly and unhesitatingly deal with any breaches of the common Law, whoever may be at fault. Indecision and procrastination indulged in, under the guise of consideration and tact will only create more serious problems. This is not to say that one should be hasty or incautious. Thirdly, the senior police officer dealing with the matter should keep close liaision with the Labour Conciliation Officer and the Chief of the general administration of the area, and any action taken should be in consultation with and where possible in concurrence with them.

If whatever action is taken, is done against the background and general principles outlined above, it should be possible to deal with all situations in the labour front affecting law and order smoothly and effectively. I shall now proceed to go into the details of the different type of such situations that may arise and indicate the type of action that will be appropriate to each case.

B. Guide lines for police action in labour strikes:

In the early days of growing tension in industrial business undertakings, the disciplinary problems that arise, or minor incidents that occur or developments that occur or developments that ensue, are all the province of the management to deal with. When it goes beyond their competence, the labour conciliation machinery is there to take cognisance of it and deal with it. The Police only keep a watch over the situation – the Special Branch mufti police at close quarters to collect and communicate information and the uniformed police from a distance, by effectively covering the affected areas by a net work of patrols and with a suitable striking force at the nearest police station. Only incidents of a cognizable nature will be taken official note of and dealt with according to law on a written report from the affected party or management.

Another problem that may come up at this stage is the possibility of individuals defying disciplinary action by the management. Notice of suspension etc., should be served by the management's own officers and this is preferably done when the men affected are going out of the premises after work and if on the next day or later they attempt to come in and create disturbance, it shall be the duty of the gate-keeper or time-keeper to stop him at the gate. If at that stage a gate-crashing is attempted and a complaint is made regarding

this to the patrol men about the place; they may help. The police will not, however, do the duty of the gate-keeper at any stage of the proceedings. Nor will they give the appearance of doing so by posting an armed sentry at the gate.

The earliest stage of organised labour unrest would normally take the shape of go-slow activity. Here again the primary responsibility to take action is that of the management. The labour conciliation machinery will step in next. The head of the general administration of the district may also come into the picture at some stage of the proceedings. The Police will only keep a watch as already indicated and there will be a general preparedness on the part of the police to deal with any developments that may arise with collection and communication of information, effective uniformed patrols and a striking force. Informal assistance in the larger interests of the community may however be given to the Labour conciliation officers and the general administration department to settle matters peacefully without police officers directly interfering with the dispute or appearing to arbitrate in it.

The next stage will probably be the stay-in-strike. This is the most common form that labour unrest takes and one which Police officers will be called upon to deal with quite often in the course of their service. As long as the stay-in-strike is peaceful and only within the department and during the period of shift, when normally their duty lies within their department, stay-in-strike will be treated on the same footing as go-slow activity. But very often stay-in-strikes, go either "out of place" or "out of time". When stay-in-strikers leave their department and go out, and for instance surround the Managing Director's office and prevent entry and exit into that office, they commit trespass and perhaps other offences. Similarly when the stay-in-strikers stay on in their department or out side, beyond their shift hours and interfere with the next shift and create troubles, they are out of time and this is also trespass. Although the trespass is a cognizable offence and police have jurisdiction to take cognisance of it on their own, in the light of experience and for avoiding subsequent complications, the Madras Government have ordered that action will be taken on such technical trespass, only if the management gives a written report stating the circumstances of the case and requisitioning action. On such a report the premises are cleared, if necessary, with registration and investigation of a case and apprehension of and action against ring leaders. In any case an entry will be made in the records of the concerned station that on such a requisition the clearance job was done.

It may sometimes happen that the clearance job takes on the dimensions of a major operation. Such operations will need meticulous planning and careful execution. Stay-in-strikes usually are illegal and consequential lock-outs are always attempted by the management at some stage. If this is properly timed, the operation of clearance will have to be done only in respect of one shift at the most and even then this will have to be planned and executed with great care on a written requisition.

The next type of labour problem that may arise is the regular strike with or without due notice. If it is with notice, it will probably be legal but the Labour officer should tell us exactly what the correct position is. At some stage such a strike may also be accompanied by a lock-out or by picketing and an attempt to do damage to property. To deal with this type of problem elaborate police preparations are necessary. This should include effective intelligence organised inside and outside the establishment; a network of patrols in the immediate vicinity of the industrial establishment; patrols to cover labour colonies and the routes to the establishment, striking forces at strategic points and an effective inter-communication arrangement and supervision. Adequate protection should also be given to the person and property of the management of the industrial undertakings as well as the workers who want to attend to their work. After all the property of the industrial undertaking is, in a manner of speaking, the Nation's property and those labourers who want to work, are doing a spot of work for the Nation's production, picketing can never be peaceful and should therefore be firmly stopped.

The final stage of labour unrest could be a general strike by all sections of labour in various establishments around, accompanied with demonstrations all over the town. Activities such as picketing and damage to property etc., could be expected in such a context also. Large scale preparations amounting to the enforcement of City Riot Scheme along with promulgation of prohibitory orders and placement of adequate force to implement these orders will be necessary to meet such a situation. As in all manifestations of labour unrest. the collection and communication of intelligence is the most important job. Uniformed police and the supervising officers should be fed with continuous information on all developments so that they may take appropriate action in time. Police force should be suitably briefed and deployed on duties such as pickets, patrols and striking forces. All vulnerable points or soft spots in the town should be watched and protected. The regular rowdies, goondas and other notorious bad characters in the town, should be kept under surveillance and as many of them as necessary, should be taken into custody under preventive sections in the larger public interest. If all these things are done side by side and a telling vigilance is maintained, the situation can be easily handled.

I could give you an example of a major strike that took place in the year 1959 in which the Madura Mills and associated Mills at Madurai were affected. The Madura Mills alone employs 11500 labourers and an associated Mill belonging to the same management employs 3500 labourers. When these 15000 labourers were on strike and were seeking the assistance of all other labourers in the town and the possibility of a general strike loomed large, you will agree, there was a major situation then. A scheme was drawn up to handle this situation on the lines I have indicated in the foregoing pages The strike went on for 65 days. It was a marathon strike, but I am happy to record that it was possible to deal with it without a single major incident throughout the 65 days of its pendency and meticulous planning and preparation of the

bandobust scheme and careful execution of it was responsible for this achievement.

The handling of labour problems has been considerably simplified and standardised in recent years. The same cannot be said of the handling of agrarian problems or students' unrest. Recently we in Madras State had a night-marish experience as a result of students' unrest. We did handle the situation to the best of our ability and finally restored order and we were commended for it. But we are also conscious of our shortcomings in this regard. We are now facing the realities of the situation and working out ways and means of effectively tackling such a situation, should one arise in the future. But on any labour agitation we are surer of our ground and are confident that we could deal with it fairly and squarely and the guidelines for it presented in this paper are more specific than those could be in respect of any other type of law and order situation.

* * *

LAME EXCUSE

About midnight the drowsy sentry decided it was safe to take a short rest. He sat on a stool with his rifle between his knees and began to doze off.

Noiselessly the officer of the guard approached and shacking the sentry roughly by the shoulders, said: "you are suspended for sleeping on sentry duty!"

The sentry promptly replied, "A man can't even have a minute of prayer without someone coming along to spoil it."

Pedestrian Control

by

K. RADHAKRISHNAN, I.P.S.,
Superintendent of Police,
Traffic Planning (Police) Cell, Madras.

STATISTICS reveal pedestrian casualties top the list in motor accident cases. The figures of loss of lives and limbs show a steady upward trend with the rise in motor vehicles. The percentage of casualty to children is alarming in many countries. There are innovations in the design of motor vehicles, in road construction and traffic control devices. The pedestrians appear to be in the same sad plight amidst these innovations. There are enough regulations for the control of the drivers. There are settled procedures for testing and licensing them to use the road and punishing for violations. The vehicles are inspected for mechanical fitness and roadworthiness. The pedestrians have very few restrictions to face. They seem to evade any form of control and their roadworthiness appears to rest on their own personal judgement and discretion. Pedestrian traffic predominates over vehicular traffic in all the cities. Pedestrian safety can no longer rest entirely on individual discretions. Adequate control measures, engineering and legal may have to be planned to take away such of the arbitrary discretion from the teeming pedestrians.

Legal Control:

Huge sums of money are spent in laying expressways, flyovers and other highway constructions. Provision of facilities for pedestrian movement appears to be not receiving as much attention as it should. On highways, pedestrian accidents usually centre round built-up areas. Within a city area, pedestrian casualties can occur anywhere. The millions of pedestrians and vehicles are always at conflict, and the success of traffic measures lie in reducing those conflict, as far as practicable, by engineering devices and persistent traffic propaganda and education. In some places, acute traffic congestion in narrow street has led to keeping them open exclusively for pedestrian use. Jay-walking is the only offence which could be tackled from the enforcement angle. For example, the only statutory provision available for enforcement in respect of the pedestrians as embodied in Rule 44 under the Madras Traffic Control Act reads as follows:

"In any road, street, or thoroughfare where footpaths have been provided whether on both sides or on one side only for the exclusive use of foot passengers, no person, other than a person leading a bicycle or tricycle on foot, shall, without reasonable cause, proceed on the carriage way. In any other public road, street or thoroughfare no person shall, without reasonable cause

proceed except on the extreme side. Some countries have pedestrian crossing regulation defining the responsibility of the drivers and the pedestrians particularly at uncontrolled pedestrian crossings. It is also an offence to cross the road in certain defined zones in the vicinity of the marked crossing. In Britain the pedestrian regulations lay down that every foot passenger on the carriageway within the limits of an uncontrolled crossing "shall have precedence within those limits over any vehicle and the driver of the vehicle shall accord such precedence to the foot-passenger, if the foot passenger is on the carriageway within those limits before the vehicle or any part thereof has come on to the carriageway within those limits."

"No foot passenger shall remain on the carriage-way within the limits of a crossing longer than is necessary for the purpose of passing over the crossing with reasonable despatch."

In practice, it would be difficult to determine the absolute culpability of the driver or the pedestrian in case of accidents on pedestrian crossings. The drivers have not been held guilty, as a rule, for mishaps on pedestrian crossings. In many places there are no regulations relating to controlled pedestrian crossings, and so the culpability of drivers and pedestrians alike is to be determined by reference to the general principles of the law of negligence. Whatever be the practical use of these regulations in the enforcement scheme, they have a definite meaning and effect in deciding civil claims.

In the vehicle - pedestrian conflict, the pedestrian invariably suffers the injury. If the cause of accident is traced to his carelessness and negligence, usually he is not charge-sheeted for the same in court. The physical injury suffered is by itself a punishment for his negligence. Before suffering an injury, the pedestrian is not much subjected to any rigours of statutory control and after suffering an injury he is let free on compassionate grounds. The pedestrian is a problem element on road and the measures for pedestrian safety may have to be tackled largely with the aid of traffic engineering devices and persuasive traffic education. Enforcement of law has only limited application in regard to pedestrian control.

Traffic Engineering Devices for Pedestrian Control :

The provision of attractive footpaths with adequate widths should receive foremost attention. The footpaths in many of our cities hold no attraction for the pedestrians due to bad maintenance or other repulsive encroachments. When once footpaths are laid, the guard railings should be provided particularly around intersections and near marked midblock crossings to hold the pedestrians on to the footpaths. At intersections and midblocks pedestrian crossings must be neatly painted with defined stop lines for the approaching vehicles on either side. On wide roads pedestrian refuge islands are necessary to hold the pedestrians, particularly the infirm and the old, who would not be able to cross the entire width at one stretch in the given signal time or otherwise. When caught up in the centre of the road the refuge islands assure a secure place away from the line of the carriage-way.

Marking of Pedestrian Crossings :

Closely spaced pedestrian crossings in midblock zones would hold up the vehicular traffic leading to frequent traffic holdups. The areas must be surveyed and popular demands should be accommodated as far as practicable. The following points should be borne in mind, in the marking of pedestrian crossings:

1. The crossing should not be at blind curve or corner. The vehicle drivers and the pedestrians should have adequate traffic visibility.
2. Parking stalls and bus stops should not be located too close to the pedestrian crossings. The pedestrians emerging suddenly from parked vehicle may not be seen by the approaching vehicle drivers in time.
3. The pedestrian crossing should be illuminated properly to make the crossing pedestrians clearly visible to the drivers, at night.
4. If parallel stripes are painted closely across the pedestrian crossing, particularly at middle block zones, approaching drivers could see the crossing ahead well in advance. The crossings with painted stripes are called "Zebra Crossings".
5. Apart from the surface marking, if vertical lights are provided at both sides of the kerb the drivers would anticipate the crossing zones. At Zebra crossings, yellow beacons are usually provided which are illuminated at nights. Such arrangements signify an uncontrolled crossing ahead cautioning the drivers to approach the scene with utmost care.
6. The pedestrian crossings must not be marked first in front of the entrance or exit gates of a building as the same would lead to potential conflicts.
7. The width of the pedestrian crossing depends upon the volume of pedestrian flow to be handled. The opposing pedestrian flows, if divided and indicated by suitable directional arrows, would prevent scrambling and jostling.
8. At cross roads, the crossings can be marked on all four sides of the intersection. At "T" & "X" junctions marking at two points would normally be sufficient.

Control of Pedestrian Crossings :

The pedestrian crossings can be classified as uncontrolled and controlled crossings (i) are managed by traffic policemen with hand signals or manually operated light signals, (ii) by automatic light signals (iii) pedestrian actuated signals. On wide roads two traffic policemen may be required to place themselves at either end of cross walk for controlling the pedestrian flows. Oftentimes a single policeman could find it difficult to hold the impatient crowd of pedestrians on the footpaths while the vehicular flow is in progress.

Signal Controlled Crossings :

The pedestrian flows are accommodated suitably within a cycle of phases at signal controlled intersection. "Don't Cross" and "Cross now" sign letters are used in the pedestrian signal heads. At times, an all-red phase is provided arresting the vehicular traffic on all the sides permitting the pedestrians all round the intersection to cross.

Normally at the time of clearing the through traffic on the main road, the vehicular traffic is stopped on the crossroad permitting the pedestrians to cross. But the arrangement of vehicular and pedestrian phasings in a cycle depends upon the particular requirements of an area and the same has to be settled after proper study.

Pedestrian Actuated Signals :

Signal posts are erected on the kerbs which are provided with switches for operation by pedestrians. The signal heads facing the vehicles have a green signal always and the switches on being pressed by pedestrians turn to amber and then to red bringing the vehicles to halt. It turns to green automatically after the set crossing time is over releasing the vehicles. The pedestrians cannot demand red intervals in quick succession by repeated button pressing. The intervals are arranged according to a predetermined cycle timing and the pedestrians have to wait accordingly. The actuated signals would be useful near hospitals, schools, and other midblock zones where the demand for crossing is not too frequent. In midblock zones situated between signalised intersections the installation of the pedestrian actuated signal would hamper the "Green wave" movement of vehicles. The irregular frequency of stoppages at midblock would not guarantee green signals at successive intersections for the vehicles.

If the pedestrian demands are high and almost continuous during greater part of the day, provision of subways or overbridges may have to be thought of to prevent pedestrian vehicular conflicts. The overbridges on account of height may involve physical hardship and are objected to in some quarters from the point of view of aesthetics. The subways could not involve so much of descent and ascent as against overbridges. But the construction may entail large scale excavations and shifting of underground services. Some fear that the subways may provide ideal ground at night for anti-social elements for their nefarious activities like indecent assault, robbery and the like and may necessitate constant police vigilance. The subways may have to be kept clean and well illuminated and free from the haunts of pedlars. If shops are contemplated along the sub-ways, it may lead to unnecessary congestion and may not serve its purpose as a crossing passage. If overbridges are constructed, the sidewalls should be railed of discouraging pedestrians trying to cross at surface. In any case, the provision of these facilities should attract pedestrians from the point of view of safety and quickness in crossing.

Duties of Pedestrians :

As already pointed out, the pedestrian control depends not so much on enforcement measures for the legal obligations imposed on them are very few. Nevertheless a certain amount of enforcement drive may improve the pedestrian behaviour. The traffic engineering devices, if provided liberally could facilitate the traffic police in their control of pedestrians. But the pedestrians should be made aware of certain principal duties expected of them in the interest of personal safety while crossing the road.

These duties are simple to follow and have been given in the published highway codes of many countries. In pedestrian

control function, the traffic police may have to take steps to make the road users increasingly aware of their duties. Although there are relatively few specific legal obligations into which pedestrians must comply, a breach of any of the rules of the published highways code relating the road user on foot would usually be a relevant fact in most pedestrian accident cases. The British Highways code lay down the duties of pedestrians as follows:

Pavement or footpath:

1. Where there is a pavement or adequate footpath, use it.
2. *Do not* walk next to the kerb with your back to the traffic.
3. *Do not* step into the road without first looking.

Where there is no adequate footpath:

Walk on the right of the road to face on coming traffic.

No Loitering

Do not loiter on the roadway.

Cycle tracks

Do not walk along cycle tracks.

Crossing the Road

1. Always use sub-ways, footbridges, pedestrian crossings, or central refuges when provided. Otherwise cross where there is a clear view of the road both-ways. Take extra care, if your view is limited by stationary vehicles or other obstructions.
2. Before crossing, STOP AT THE KERB, look right, look left and right again. *Do not cross* until the road is clear.
3. CROSS AT RIGHT ANGLES, keeping a careful look-out all the time.
4. Where there is a refuge, stop on it in a position where drivers on the far half of the road can easily see you, especially at night. When the road is clear, complete the crossing.

Uncontrolled Zebra Crossing

1. After stopping of the kerb on to a zebra crossing, having black and white stripes, studs and lighted beacons, pedestrians have the right of way. But allow approaching vehicles ample time to give way, especially if the road is wet or icy.
2. Do not stand on the pavement at a zebra crossing if you do not intend to cross.
3. Although you have the right of way once you are on the crossing, keep a look-out to right and left, as you cross, because a driver's view may have been obstructed.
4. Where a zebra crossing has a central refuge, each half is a separate crossing, treat it as such.

Crossing the road at Junctions

When crossing the road at junctions, lookout for vehicles turning the corner.

Signal controlled crossings:

1. At junctions controlled by traffic lights, watch the traffic as well as the lights.
2. Cross only when it is safe to do so.
3. If traffic lights have a "Cross now" signal, do not cross until the signal appears.

Police controlled crossings:

Do not cross the road either at a zebra crossing or elsewhere, against a signal to stop by a police officer controlling the traffic.

Getting on or off Public Vehicles.

1. Do not get on or off bus or tram while it is moving, or when it is not at a recognised stopping place.
2. Do not step out suddenly from behind a stationary or slowly moving bus or tram.
3. Give a clear signal at request stops and do not step out into the road until the bus or tram has stopped.

The above are the basic rules of safety which every pedestrian must observe in his own interest. The success of pedestrian control rests also on the amount of constant publicity in this direction. At any rate the school children should not miss this information and training in their curriculum.

* * *

A STRANGE WAY OF LIFE

Suicide is becoming part of the way of life of Australians and most countries of the Western world.

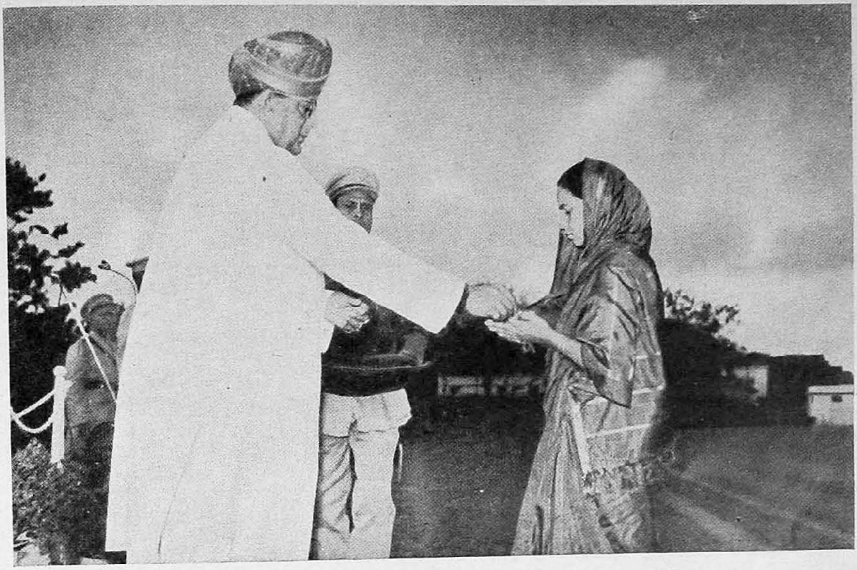
This is the opinion of Professor Eric Saint of the University of Western Australia.

Writing in the Medical Journal of Australia, he states thousands of Australians may be potential suicides or murderers. He states this is not an isolated behaviour problem, but only aspect of the more widespread problem in western society af neurotic despair and anti-social temper.

"At any moment in a society there is a proportion of people who feel themselves to be alienated or detached from other men and women," Professor Saint states.

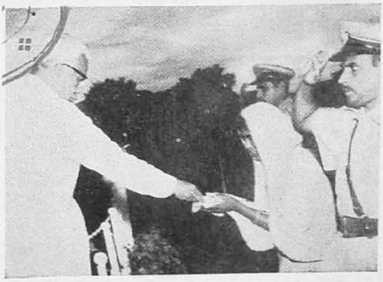
He says that depending on the duration of their mental states, these people constitute a sub-population with various degrees of risk of being alcoholic, homicidal, suicidal or accident prone.

THE FORCE HONOURS ITS HEROES



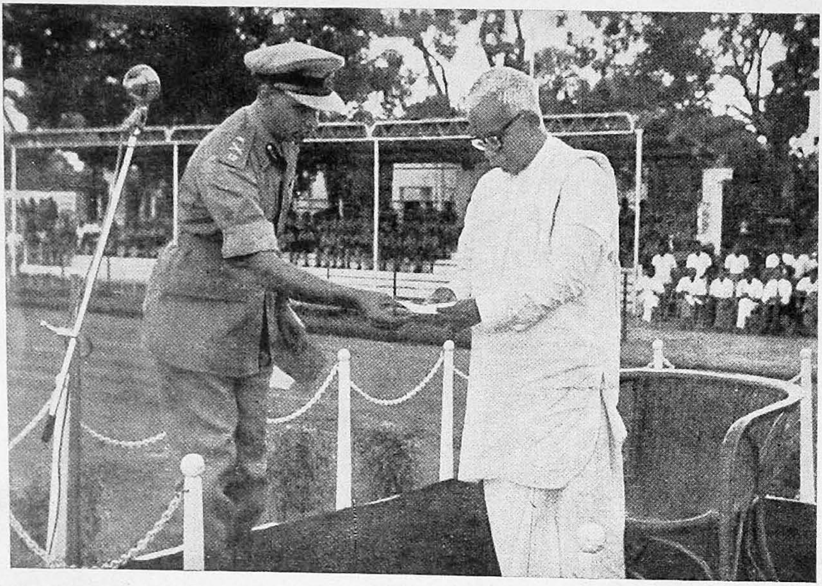
Mrs. Ramachandra Singh w/o late R. Ramachandra Singh, Head Constable, Madurai North Dt. receiving from the Governor the Police & Fire Service Medal for gallantry awarded posthumously to her husband.

Mrs. Jacob Devaraj w/o late Jacob Devaraj, Police Constable, Madurai North District, receiving from the Governor the Police & Fire Service Medal for gallantry awarded posthumously to her husband.



Smt. S. Kuppammal w/o P. C. 411 Subramaniam of S. A. P., I Bn. who died on 14-9-65 due to enemy action at Ferozpore, receiving a cheque for Rs. 1000/- from Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, on 20-10-65 and also Rs. 600/- in cash collected from S. A. P. I Bn., Red Hills.

OUR MITE FOR THE NATIONAL CAUSE



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, receiving a cheque from the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, the contributions of the State Police Force to the National Defence Fund.

Statement showing the Voluntary Contribution paid by the Police Personnel towards National Defence Fund.

S. No.	Name of District.	Amount Received.	Remarks.
1.	Chingleput	8371—33	
2.	South Arcot	7909—50	
3.	Thanjavur	6144—70	
4.	Tiruchirapalli	6776—93	
5.	Madurai North	5476—17	
6.	Madurai Urban	7152—20	
7.	Ramanathapuram	6488—20	
8.	Tirunelveli	10076—00	
9.	Kanyakumari	3742—00	
10	North Arcot	9362—00	
11.	Salem	8069—10	
12.	Coimbatore	8336—52	
13.	The Nilgiris	2069—60	
14.	G. R. P. Tiruchirapalli	3417—34	
15.	P. T. C. Vellore	3826—02	
16.	P. R. S. Coimbatore	..	Included under Coimbatore
17.	M. S. P. I. Bn Tiruchirapalli	2908—74	
18.	M. S. P., II. Bn. C/O. 99. APO	5288—33	
19.	M. S. P. III Bn. Dibrugarh	5184—16	
20.	S. A. P. I. Bn. Avadi	1638—53	
21.	S. A. P. II Bn. Manimuthar	2251—55	
22.	S. A. P. III. Bn. Alamadhi	3160—85	
23.	S. A. P. IV. Jullundur	2464—25	
24.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, C I D., Madras	4933—00	
25.	Police Radio Office, Madras	1102—16	
26.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Central Range	...	Included in Tiruchy.
27.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Southern Range	94—51	
28.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl of Police, Western Range	...	Included in Coimbatore.
29.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl of Police, Rls. & Armed Police, Madras	110—70	
30.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police Home Guards and Civil Defence, Madras	54—00	
31.	Commissioner of Police, Madras	13686—40	
32.	Chief Office.	999—64	
33.	S. A. P. III. Alamadhi	198—25	Further collection.
34.	M. S. P. I. Tiruchy	2—30	"
35.	Chingleput	10—64	"
36.	Tirunelveli	12—00	"
37.	C. I. D. Madras	2—48	"
38.	M. S. P. I. Tiruchy	174—00	"
39.	M. S. P. III. Dibrugarh	26—55	"
	Total ...	1,41,520—55	

POLICE
PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST HELD IN 1965

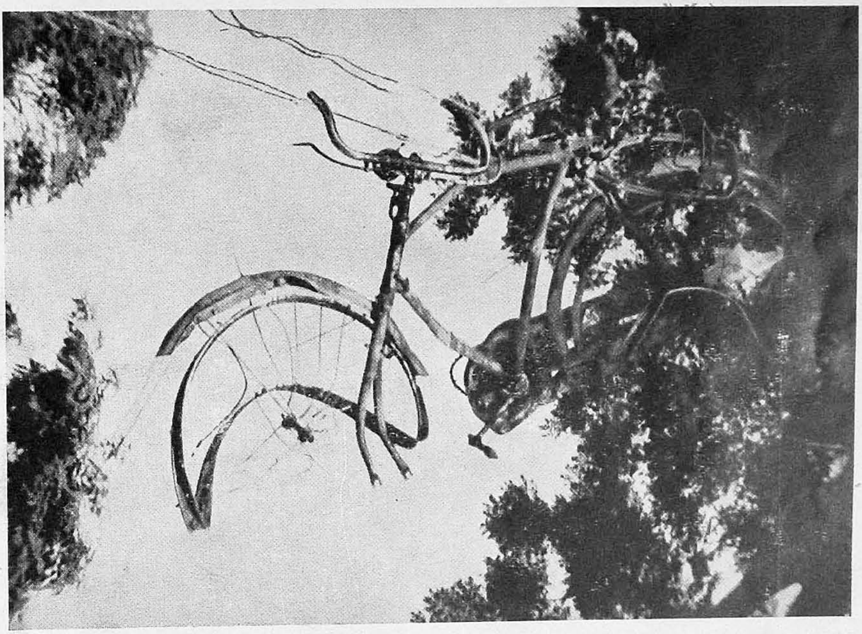
WE have the pleasure in announcing below the results of the Police Photography Contest organised by us and expressing our thanks once again to the contestants for their interest and co-operation. It has been decided to award the prizes as follows :—

First Prize	...	Rs. 50/- (Fifty only). "The Cycle of S. I. of Police, Annamalai Nagar damaged and tied in a tree at a height of 20 feet by the students of Annamalai University during anti-Hindi agitation" sent by Sri V. Sanjeevi, S. I. of Police, Chidambaram Town Police Station, S. Arcot Dt.
Second Prize	...	Rs. 30/- (Thirty only). "Seizure of liquor bottles from the rearguard of the Motor cycle" sent by M. R. Ramachandran, NK. 1077 Armed Reserve, Motor Transport, Madras City Police, Madras.
Third Prize	...	Rs. 20/-. The other entries did not come up to the standard.

The prize winning photographs have been published in this issue.

PRIZE WINNING ENTRIES OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST 1965

FIRST PRIZE



The cycle of S. I. of Police, Annamalai Nagar, damaged and tied in a tree at a height of 20 feet by the students of Annamalai University during Anti-Hindi agitation.

Taken by : V. Sanjeevi, S. I. of Police, Chidambaram Town P. S.

PRIZE WINNING ENTRIES OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST 1965

SECOND PRIZE

"Seizure of Liquor Bottles from the rear Restguard of the Motor Cycle"

Taken by : M. R. Ramachandran, N. K. 1077, A. R., M. T., Madras - 2.

LEST I FORGET

By

J. B. JOSEPH

SINCE independence, there has been loud talk of 'Police requirements', 'Police-public relations', 'Modern Police training' and the like. Sports is no exception. No doubt, with the inception of the Police Games in 1950, sports has grown into a solid edifice. But the, 'What is the use', attitude of the misguided intellectuals and the misplaced enthusiasm of the badge happy regimentarians on competitions to win at all costs, have adversely affected the progress and cause of sports. Consequently, while sports is confined to selected sportsmen on professional lines, the promising and the talented, in the absence of correct attitude and environment go unnoticed. Visit any Police Recruit School or Armed Police Headquarters. Invariably, the recruits will be engaged in fatigue duty. The occasional play is more for pastime than for the development of skill and other traits of sports.

In independent India, no doubt, the quality of education is radically changing from producing clerks of different grades but the value of sports as a means to education is not yet fully realised. For developing wholesome attitude towards play, a recruit, a cadet or a probationer needs proper guidance at the Police Training Institutions. Individual officers have given intelligent leadership but in the absence of an accepted and well laid sports policy, the programme is subjected to constant change to the whims and fancies, pride and pleasures of amateur sleuths. Today, physical education, that includes sports and other physical activities, is a highly specialised branch. Tragically, the majority of the existing P.T. and sports staff in the Police are not competent. Some units, depending on the initiative of interested officers, get their instructors trained at the Army P.T. School. But the demands of the police are quite different and with the inadequate physical training facilities, the knowledge gained through special courses remain unutilised. Yet again, the initiative and enthusiasm of competent instructors, in the absence of a specific sports policy, is subordinated to the support and interest of superior officers. As in army, if we are to achieve positive results, a competent officer must be in charge of the physical training and sports programme in all the Police Training Institutions. It is high time that the Police has its own Physical Training School to train competent P.T. and sports instructors.

The purpose of introducing hockey or athletics in some of the Police Training Institutions, is primarily to give the initial

recognition which calls for detailed organisation to meet the needs of the individuals and groups, irrespective of their experience and talents. To be meaningful, the trainees should be continuously kept active by creating enough situations to stimulate group loyalty and leadership that calls for interest, initiative, knowledge, enthusiasm, ability to organise and to shoulder responsibility. Have we achieved these demands of self development? To achieve tangible results through a well coordinated sports programme, the procedures should be democratic. May be in the distant future, when the present concept of discipline changes and play is taken as a counterpart of discipline, sports and its promotion in the police adopting democratic methods would be feasible.

The objective physical efficiency, physical training and sports tests that are meant to initiate the trainees into physical activities and to evaluate the degree of progress made, are being conducted more as a formality. The evaluation tests should be continuous and gradual that one feels proud of his own progress and achievement. To give an impetus to these tests and to conduct the tests more effectively, a Physical efficiency Competition at the All India Police level can well be started for those under training. This competition, if conducted along with the All India Police Games, will be a great incentive for those under training, who are otherwise not eligible to compete in the Police Games. In addition to grooming promising sportsmen for the future, Physicial Efficiency Tests at the Training School, District, Range and the State levels would be conducted more seriously, encouraging more participants. The result of these Tests would also indicate the Physical Efficiency of our policemen under training at various levels.

In the existing sports set-up, the bulk of our policemen are not benefited. In fact, they have the burden of performing the duties of sportsmen who are relieved from their normal duties by overzealous supervisors. It is understandable to give facilities for sports training, even relieving from such duties that affect performance and training. But to relieve sportsmen from all duties would ultimately make them professionally inefficient, unfit for any departmental promotions. Such sportsmen, if they are promoted, the shoe will be too big for them. The policy should be sports for all and the allotment of duties to policemen should not ignore this aspect. It is important to select such sports activities that would provide interest for all, the skilled and the unskilled, the competitive and the non-competitive, the young and the old. A game like hand ball will be more suited for our average policemen. For the talented sportsmen the existing departmental tournament organisation is excellent. However, their training is not well organised. Many policemen compete in sports without sufficient training which will only affect their health. Injuries in the sportsfield often incapacitate sportsmen but care should be taken to give the best medical aid. At least once a month, the senior officer should watch the performances of his teams. This could be easily done by entering in local tournaments, by playing friendly matches and by organising frequent Tabloid Sports Meets.

Any worthy sports programme should include Tabloid Sports Meets, at least once a month. This will not only keep the sportsmen under regular training, the senior officer gets an opportunity to watch the progress of promising sportsmen who need constant supervision and encouragement. The performance at such meets would indicate the efficiency of training and bring to light other factors such as victimisation, emotional upset and sickness. Few events should be included for school children for better public relations.

To meet the new demands of the community, the approach of the Police constantly changes. For better police-public relations, sports is an excellent medium to create a favourable public attitude. On the organisational and administrative sides of sports organisations, the contribution of our senior officers is commendable. However, one has to be guarded against the cross currents of sports politics and the pirates of sports. Promotion of sports is different from control of sports and police-public relations rarely go with intimate association with silk shirted sports politicians. Our outstanding sportsmen in the police would be better P.R.Os if their services are used in teaching sports to school children. Children admire sportsmen, be they from the Police or Railways. If the children are handled skilfully at the play fields with the spirit of sportsmanship, the future citizens would be more closer to the police. As a policeman interested in the promotion of sports, I have never come across a single parent objecting to their children being initiated into sports. Instead, goodwill develops resulting in good public relations.

Years back, in Madras city, I had the unique privilege of working under an officer in forming a sports club. The reproduced appeal is self-explanatory.

"A group of Athletics and Sports Coaches and persons interested in sports have recently got together and formed a 'City Sports Club' for vigorously promoting games and athletics in Schools and Colleges and among youngmen who have no facilities to pursue their sporting talents after they leave educational institutions.

The *modus operandi* of the club is to invite veteran sportsmen to become members and constitute a panel of play leaders. Play leaders from the panel will be allotted schools and colleges according to their convenience and they will be expected to extend about two hours instruction per week, say on Wednesdays and Saturdays in a purely honorary capacity and with no allowances. Play leaders on the panel will of course adhere to a code of conduct. The following gentlemen have placed their services at the club's disposal on the above conditions and about a dozen more outstanding sportsmen have been addressed for their service and the Committee hopes to have a favourable response......

The Club presents its compliments and offers your institution the services of the play leaders in an entirely honorary capacity. As one interested in the promotion of sports and athletics, the Committee has no doubt, you will be glad to avail yourself of the facility for your institution. You are requested to intimate which of the following sports and athletic events (Volley ball, Basket ball, Hockey and Football)

you would like to promote in your institution foremost, so that play leaders can be allotted accordingly".

Heads of institutions and physical instructors were included as office-bearers. With that initial recognition of office, the functioning of the scheme was smooth. Outstanding sportsmen, quite often neglected, were also brought together for the cause of sports. The response in schools was tremendous. And those sportsmen who started as mere play leaders, almost all have become outstanding sports coaches to the level of coaching Indian Teams for Olympic games. In effect, the scheme provided opportunity for everyone, the result of intelligent leadership. When the scheme was passed on to Bombay sportsmen, in the words of a famous sports writer "The voluntary worker is the corner stone of democratic society. And yet, it took sports opinion in India a long time to awaken to the possibilities of mobilising the energy and cumulative experience of established champions into a dynamic force for the uplift of sports in this country on a purely voluntary basis". Today, the police as a force has, not only established champions but also capable organisers and administrators. The scheme under the authority of a policy decision by our Police Chiefs to initiate the formation of such clubs, at least at the State Police headquarters, is bound to pave way for better police-public and press relations

* * *

VERDICT LEFT

An Irish Judge was about to deliver his summing up of the case when he noticed that there were only eleven men in the jury-box.

" Where is the twelfth jury-man ?" he asked angrily.

" That is all right, your Honour," the foreman replied affably, " he was called away on business, but he has left his verdict with me."

THANDALAM RAILWAY SABOTAGE CASE

By

S. NAGALINGAM,

Supdt. of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., Madras.

SABOTAGE of the permanent track in the Railways does not require any elaborate preparation. A few simple accessories and an equally little technical know-how will ordinarily suffice and added to all this of course, there must be a motive. When the Permanent Way Inspector of Chingleput Division ordered the E. L. R. Gangmen towards the close of last year to change six sleepers a day as carried out by other divisions, instead of the usual three, it was thought that he was only issuing what was considered a routine administrative order which, of course, lay fully within his competence and authority-not too exacting a demand for that matter. Yet, little did any one guess, at that time, he was supplying a motive for sabotage to be committed on the permanent track. The few disgruntled E. L. R. gangmen perhaps thought that this was the best way to teach an all-too-strict a boss a lesson, but then at what cost?

On 24-10-1964 night, Rajagopal, E.L.R. gangman was on his routine patrol duty checking the permanent track near Karunguli. When he arrived at Thandalam bridge lying between Padalam and Karunguli Railway Stations that wintry night, he found to his horror the fish-plates and keys removed and missing. It was already 10 P. M. All the three South-bound Express trains had passed the bridge without any mishap. The last of the Express trains, the Tuticorin Express, was due at any moment. Possibly, the attempt was to derail this train with its full complement of passengers. Unless the crew were warned in time – the time was running short – disaster was imminent and certain. Rajagopal shuddered even at the thought of the impending danger not around the corner, as the saying goes, but, here, on the track, right in front of him. Whoever the perpetrators of this mean dastardly crime, he should act quickly if the disaster was to be averted. And he did. He placed the danger light at the spot, ran to a distance in the direction of the approaching train and placed three detonators on the track to serve as a warning to the crew. He returned to the bridge only to find to his dismay the danger light missing. Frightend as he was, he ran to the nearby Thandalam village for help. At the village, he secured the helping hand of the Harijan leader, Thangavelu. They took a torch-light and cycle-lamp and returned to the scene as fast as they could. The Tuticorin Express was fast approaching

as seen from the white beam of light from a distance. Rajagopal asked Thangavelu to take the cycle lamp covered with red cloth and run ahead to stop the train, while he stood near the scene with the torch-light turned red. As the train neared the bridge, Thangavelu vigorously waving the red lamp, raised a cry for the train to stop. The crew saw the frantic waving of the red lamp and brought the train to a screaching halt. The driver and Guard of the train got down and were fully apprised of the tampering of the railway track. The railway authorities were duly informed and the Railway Police were called in.

The Railway Police, Chingleput, registered a case in Crime No. 36/64, Section 120-B I. P. C. read with Section 126 of the Railway Act and as the offence was cognizable, entered into investigation. Senior Officers of the Railway and the Police Departments arrived at the scene and inspected. Detective dogs from both the City Police and the Railway Protection Force Kennels were also brought and given scent but they did not prove useful. As the C. I. D. was already investigating a few other cases of the kind, the investigation of this case was also entrusted to this Branch.

The scene of occurrence is on the top of a bridge about 105' long running from North to South and situated between Padalam and Karunguli Railway Stations between 76/6 and 76/7 Kilo Metres. The entire area is a desolate place and the only village that was near the scene was Thandalam about 100 yards in the North Eastern direction. The Bridge has four piers. In between the second and third pier, there is a steel girder. It is on this central portion, it was found, that two fishplates and 43 keys on the eastern rail track and 3 keys on the western track to have been removed. Along with the keys even the jaws had also been removed. The railway track at this place was found to be loose and it had lost alignment, which by itself was sufficient to cause derailment.

An investigation of this type of crime is usually beset with numerous difficulties. There is no clue left by the culprits as one would usually expect in other types of offences at the scene. Even the dogs, a usually dependable clue-getting agency were of little help this time. They could not as the scene was already much disturbed and what little scent there was should have been lost by the time the dogs arrived. The only course open to the investigating officers was to enter into an exhaustive enquiry with a view to get some tangible information which might lead to the identity of the culprits. Simultaneously enquiry was also instituted about the railway employees who were directly in charge of the track. An enquiry in this direction has its limitations and the investigating officers at the beginning seemed to make no headway. A patient and persevering enquiry proceeded. A break-through came when one of the officers contacted a nearby tea-stall keeper at Padalam Railway Station where the railway labourers used to gather for light refreshments. The suspicion turned towards one Velu, a gangman.

It transpired that there was a strike following the insistence of the Permanent Way Inspector asking those who were engaged in relaying sleepers to replace six as done in other sections instead of the three

per day. Narayanasami and Natarajan, accused 1 and 2, took leading part in effectively organising the strike among gangmen as well as men engaged in painting work. This caused a temporary set-back in the progress of work on the permanent way. Later, when the labourers sought re-employment, on the insistence of Permanent Way Inspector, some of the leaders chose to tender an unqualified apology, besides disclosing the names of actual persons responsible for organising the strike. Those who organised the strike were, of course, not taken for duty. Disappointed at this attitude of the Permanent Way Inspector, the accused persons Narayanasami, Natarajan and Ramasamy, along with Velu conspired to wreck the Permanent Way in order to bring disrepute and discredit to the Permanent Way Inspector.

Velu and the three accused met on the previous day and planned as to what they should do on the day of occurrence. On 24-10-64 night, before the arrival of Tuticorin Express, accused Narayanasami and Natarajan removed a pair of fishplates from Thandalam bridge with the help of spanners. The third accused, Ramasamy, removed the keys while Velu kept a watch over the track. On seeing the night watchman Rajagopal, they ran and hid themselves. Narayanasami and Natarajan took away the red lamp placed by the night watchman on the Karunguli side when the latter was proceeding in the opposite direction towards Padalam. Velu, one of the accomplices, in this case, was no doubt with the accused at all the stages of the conspiracy and until the actual accomplishment of the crime.

Velu was first secured by the Police on 22-11-64 and on interrogation, he came up with the entire story relating to the incident. He turned an approver in this case. Accused Narayanasami was arrested on 22-11-64, Natarajan and Ramasamy the next day, on 23-11-64. The spanner and hammer used in this offence were also recovered from the houses of A-1 and A-3 respectively. Velu gave a straight forward story of the circumstances under which the conspiracy was hatched and how finally the offence was completed. The motive for the offence, though apparently flimsy, only went to prove that when personal hardships enter, the finer sentiments of humanitarian attitude are given a clean go-by. The evidence of Velu was largely corroborated by other material and circumstantial evidence and his evidence was in no way rebutted. Evidence of persons seeing the accused and Velu under suspicious circumstances prior to the occurrence was available from other independent sources as well. The accused persons could not bring forth any substantial material either to discredit the evidence of their accomplice or the other witnesses.

After the preliminary inquiry by the Sub-Magistrate, Conjeevaram, the case was tried in the Sessions Court at Chingleput as S. C. 10/65. As many as 36 witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. The defence examined a witness. In the end, all the three accused were found guilty of the offence under section 120 (B) I. P. C. and 126 (b) of the Railway Act of 1890 and were sentenced to suffer imprisonment for a term of 3 years each.

This incident is illustrative of the lurking danger to our National Railways at the hands of some disgruntled elements among

those whose duty is to guard the railway track. Had it not been for the vigilance of the night patrol man and the painstaking efforts of the State Investigating machinery, the disaster with all its dire consequences would have been certain and the saboteurs gone scotfree. In a case of this kind, the 'why' of it often plays significant part and no Investigating agency can afford to over-look this important aspect during investigation. There can be no substitute for a patient and prodding enquiry which has its own ultimate reward. And, what better example of this can there be than the "Thandalam Railway Sabotage Case"!

* * *

POINTERS

"Perfection is the measure of Heaven and the wish to be perfect is the measure of man."

"Polite words open iron gates."

Morality and Morale of Sub-Inspectors

by

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THE greatest problem that confronts mankind today is the human problem. From the primitive age to the modern times there has been in existence a generally accepted standard of wellbeing by means of which all human conduct is determined. Society was formed because of dire necessity. Protection of life and property against enemies, greater economic security, fellowship, creation of a social spirit and development of soul, language, literature and communication are the advantages gained by formation of society. Every-one had to respect his neighbours' property, speak the truth, keep a promise and refrain from wanton injury. Thus morality has been called into existence which is universal and aims at realization of higher values of life and growth of soul and conscience. It is not our purpose to deal at length herein the changes in human conduct from age to age, but suffice it to say that the mind grows in knowledge for the realization of the soul at its higher level by means of knowledge and knowledge applied to conduct is morality. Human nature being the same, the laws of conduct become universal as man rationalizes his conduct and religion which has been the people's conscience, as a force of moral compulsion keeping him from falling into evil by threats of punishment and promise of reward no longer holds its sway over the individual as customs, traditions and religious laws give place to reason. There has therefore been a transition from old crude moral law to a higher spiritual law. Thus, the old law of an 'eye for an eye' and 'tooth for a tooth' has given place to the law of compensation and finally to the law of forgiveness as a general rule in human relations in the social order of a true democracy. Thus for a purposive existence the principles of moral conduct evolved out of experience from ages, are necessarily preliminary instruments of equipment to aid a Police Officer

in his constant relations with the public, the importance of which cannot be over-emphasised.

The Station House Officer namely the Sub-Inspector is the back-bone of the permanent structure of the Police Force. He combines in himself both the law enforcing and administrative officer in his jurisdiction. He is already equipped with certain faculties before he enters the portals of the Police Training College for a year's hard training. The faculties with which he is already equipped would only aid him to the foundation laid for the Police Service within a short period of one year. He is given both the physical and intellectual training to equip himself to the requirements as a Police Officer in the service of the public. It is only a stepping stone to the arduous duties he has to perform and when he comes out of the College he is considered to be fit to serve the public. It is therefore incumbent on him to get himself ready to enter the field of service and he has to be presented with a bright future equal to the responsibilities which he has to shoulder.

Police service is vital in a secular democratic state. The pre-independence prejudice that Police is a necessary evil has to be expunged from the minds of the people. The unfortunate impression that the Policeman ought to be shunned, should go. The people must accept the Policeman as a friend and guide, on whose good offices their security and well-being depend. This necessitates social education of the people and efforts are being made towards this end.

The functions in the Police Service are manifold. The complex nature of law enforcement with an increasing volume of laws and ordinances from time to time to be enforced add greatly to the responsibility of the Police Officer as a public servant. The Police Officer, unlike other public servants, stands unique in his responsibilities in that in his enforcement of multitudinous measures intended to regulate almost every hour of a citizen's daily life, he directly and intimately comes into contact with the people and when he enforces the rules, he regulates the conduct of his own masters. Thus as agents of laws, they are bound to a more exacting code by reason of their specific responsibilities in the enforcement of law than any other public servant. The Police Officer has no private life so long as he remains in public service whether on-duty or off-duty. Lapses in conduct that pass unchallenged when committed by other public servants and acts of citizens which are regarded as common place, are deemed as reprehensible when committed by a Police Officer. His conduct will be subjected to unrelenting scrutiny and critical analysis by the public whom he serves.

The ideal Police Officer should have the knowledge of a lawyer, a doctor and an engineer, should possess good physique, should have the insight of a sociologist, the capacity to understand the psychology of others, and compassion and should be a friend, philosopher and guide, thus presenting himself as a fine personality of character in which *espirit de corps* is manifest. The scope of a lawyer's profession is limited as also that of a Docror, whereas the Police Service covers up a wider field. The Police Officer should be quick in decision, in his application of the Criminial Law more than the

Lawyer who has recourse to his books and should know the Criminal Procedure more than the Public Prosecutor. The Doctor protects the life by combating the disease. The Police Officer has the collateral responsibility of protecting the life and property and preserving the Constitutional guarantees of liberty and pursuit of peace and happiness of the people The Police Officer is in harmony with the Lawyer and the Doctor in the mutual desire to protect the life and property. Courtesy is an essential quality of a Police Officer which is an indication of good manners. With the criminals we can be firm and exacting but be gentle at the same time. That the Criminal is low in the eyes of the public by his anti-social act, has no bearing in the conduct of the Police Officer with him. An experienced Police Officer has said that when the officers of law enforcement ill-treat a criminal, they do not alter the status of the criminal in the least, but only lower their own status. The conduct of a Police Officer is judged under the most trying circumstances when he performs disagreeable duties with willingness, obeys unpleasant orders cheerfully, giving no place to flares of temper or moodiness. He is required to be punctual in his routine activities and relationship with the public, his practice of being at the right place at the right time becoming common. Initiative and quick decision, dignity and courage, self-confidence and self-sacrifice and moral ascendancy are some of the qualities which form an integrated character in the development of lerdership and personality; and combined with fairness, honesty and impartial enforcement of law, will ensure greater respect in the public thus excercising a powerful force in Police Service.

Investigation is an art and it should be cultivated as such. Many officers got into trouble for perfunctory investigation. Due process of law on receipt of complaint should be observed. Examination of scene of offence and getting first hand information by collecting evidence, study of nature of crime, and past history of the locality, process of elimination of M.O., Criminals possibly within 24 hours and tracing of known criminals, all these should be done without the least possible delay. Investigation involves an analytical examination of complaint, information conditions, opinions, beliefs, all leading to the establishment of truth. Investigating officer should not rest content with hearsay or suspicion and such disposals based on hearsay and suspicion are a manifestation of lethargy, lack of insight and persuasion. The Police Officer must be utmost careful in his actions when the question of life and property of a human being is involved. A slight deviation or a mistake which is easier here than elsewhere would be more fateful and dangerous than when committed in any other circumstance and the necessity to acknowledge an error soon after its commission arises more in case of service regarding public safety. Investigating officers should not allow pre-conceived and personal opinions to prevail during investigation and illegal practices in their zeal of investigation would result in the mis-carriage of justice. Illegal arrests as a result of preconceived theories and use of third degree methods with the hope that by severe guelling a confession might be extracted will amount to usurping the prerogatives of the judiciary and such question-

able practices should be avoided. At times investigating officers are confused when confronted with a sudden wave of crimes and instead of an intelligent analysis of their causation and proper method of correction, crime drives are organised and criminals are charged without rhyme or reason. Care should be taken in the employment of "stool pigeons" or paid informants as they are purely mercenaries and their evidence is unreliable. Inter-State operations of criminals are common place and criminal methods too have grown more complex by reason of broader areas involved thus adding more complexities to the problem of detection and apprehension. Co-operation thus becomes essential manifesting good team spirit and co-ordination of efforts giving no room for petty professional jealousies. Law may limit the jurisdiction but there is no jurisdiction to moral responsibilities in common interest. The officers at the administrative level may delegate their authority to their subordinates but they cannot delegate their moral responsibility.

There must be high morale among members of the Police Service manifesting genuine loyalty and faith in the policies and objectives of the organisation. There are certain factors which undermine the morale in the Police Service which need constant attention of the officers at the administrative level. Political interference is a serious threat to good Police administration. Action taken in the interest of the public is sometimes given political colour and much criticism is advanced both from the press and the platform. Promotions should be with due regard to merit and efficiency. Instances are not wanting wherein corrupt officers manage to escape the clutches of law. Sometimes abuse of authority is found in the private activities of the Police Officers. So political interference, inadequate salaries, weakness of law and lack of public support are some of the normal features affecting the efficiency and morale in the Police Service, which should receive the constant attention of the administrative officers.

With the introduction of Panchayat Raj in the Welfare State new horizons for Police action have opened. In rural areas Police Officers have to join hands with the other officials in the social education and development of Panchayat Raj. It is therefore necessary that in the mordern setup of Social Democracy and Welfare State, the Policeman should be so trained in the Code of morals, social education and human psychology that he will be adequately equipped to play fully his role as a friend of the public always at their service.

* * *

"Never disown the lowly and the down-trodden.
Never bend before insolent might"

—Rabindranath Tagore.

KING'S EVIDENCE

by

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NOT infrequently does it happen, in a criminal trial, that the only way in which justice can be rendered is through the testimony of one of the perpetrators of a crime on behalf of the State (Crown). Crimes are sometimes so secretly committed by an organised body of criminals that it becomes impossible to connect the crime with any of them except through one of their own numbers. The only direct evidence that can be sought in the circumstances is that of an associate. In such a case, one of the accomplices is offered a *conditional* pardon on the term of his giving evidence against other criminals. This accomplice is termed an approver and his evidence called King's (or Queen's) evidence. The policy behind this procedure is to prevent the escape of offenders from punishment in grave cases for lack of evidence by the grant of pardon to accomplices for obtaining true evidence. (Alagirisamy 33.M.514,517).

For example, when persons are charged with belonging to a gang associated for purposes of habitually committing offences, witnesses other than the members of the gang can only testify to certain isolated incidents and the man who gives evidence of the habitual association for particular purposes must inevitably be an accomplice. (Chhaprolia V.R. 1923.731. C. 808).

L. C. J. Abott in his charge to the grand jury (33 Ho. St. Tr. 689) on the special commission in March 1820 has stated, in lucid terms, the reasons for admitting the evidence of an approver He said: "If it should ever be laid down as a practical rule in the administration of justice that the testimony of accomplices should be rejected as incredible, the most mischievous consequences must necessarily ensue; because it must not only happen that many heinous crimes and offences will pass unpunished, but encouragement will be given to bad men by withdrawing from their minds the fear of detection and punishment through the instrumentality of their patterns in guilt and thereby universal confidence will be substituted for that distrust of each other which operates as one of the most effectual restraints against the commission of those crimes to which the concurrence of several persons is required. No such rule is laid down by the law of England or of any other Country".

The law on the subject is referred to in Sections 337 and 338 Cr. P. C. Sec. 337 provides the terms on and the machinery by which the pardon for the purpose of giving evidence can be granted by the Magistrate. (I.L.R. 1937. I. Cal. 711; 40 CWN. 876. B). Sec. 337 gives the power to tender pardon

to the Courts of Magistrates of certain desciptions while Sec. 338 gives the power to the Courts of Session or High Courts after commitment. Sec. 338 also gives the latter Courts power to direct the District Magistrate or the committing Magistrate to tender pardon.

The above sections do not empower the local government to tender a conditional pardon to an accused person (Paban, 10 CWN. 847; Banu 33 C. 1353). Nor does any other Statute or Act confer such a power on the local Government. In R. V. Hanumanta (I. L. R. 1. Bom 610) Melville J. opined that the tender of conditional pardon by the local Government even if it was actually tendered by a proper officer and accepted by the approver would not by itself make him a competent witness and his evidence admissible. It was held in this case that the Government order by which the local government assumed power to grant conditional pardon to an accomplice for the purpose of being examined as a competent witness against the accused was *ultra vires*. The evidence given by the accused on the faith of the conditional pardon so offered is also wholly inadmissible (10 C.W.N. 847).

The local Government, however, has inherent power to refrain from prosecution. The Government is quite entitled to enter into *nolle prosequi* or even proclaim amnesty. It can also ratify what has already been done by the enquiring officer. But such an assurance in no way affects the competency of the witness, though it may affect the credibility of his evidence (Anant, A. 1925. N. 313).

A Police Officer has absolutely no power to grant any conditional pardon to any criminal. The Police are not entitled to abstain from charging a person against whom there is evidence on the ground that his evidence is necessary in the case (A.I. R. 1957 Mad. 727). Where such improper course is adopted, his evidence is entitled to very little weight (per Keshav Vasudeo. V. R. 1935 I. L. R. 59. Bom. 355).

Pardon can only be tendered under Sec. 337 (1) with respect to the three categories of offences mentioned therein and none other (1960 S. C. J 349; A. I. R. 1960. S.C. 360). If it is intended to avail of the evidence of the co-accused but the offence does not come under any of the penal sections mentioned in Sec. 337 or if for any other ground that section does not apply, the best course would be to put the accomplice on a separate trial and to withdraw the case against him; and then to examine him as a witness in the case against others. Sec. 494 authorises the Public Prosecutor to withdraw prosecution against anyone of a number of accused persons; and upon such withdrawal, the disability to examine him as a witness on oath against persons brought before the Court on the same indictment is thereby removed. There is nothing in law in the Court allowing the Public Prosecutor to withdraw the prosecution against an accused in order that he may be called as a witness (1935 B. 186; I. L. R. 1937). As soon as the accused is discharged he becomes under principles of general law a competent witness.

Sec. 337 deals with the action of a judicial and Sec. 494 with that of an executive officer. It will be seen that Sec. 494 makes

no mention of pardon at all. However, if the manner in which the tender of pardon is made follows in substance the method prescribed by Sec. 337 then this Section applies and minor and immaterial irregularities and variations cannot be taken to affect the operation of this Section (per 1938. 2 MLJ. 780; A. I. R. 1938 P.C. 266 (P.C)).

Under Section 337 any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to the offences mentioned in the section may be offered a conditional pardon. A person pardoned need not be an accomplice. Nor should he have implicated himself in the offence (I.L.R. 1960 Punj 111; 1960 Crl. J. 989). The fact that an accomplice in his confession does not implicate himself to the same extent as the accused, is no ground for not granting pardon (1962 2 Crl. J 672 Madh. Pr). The word supposed' is intended to exclude a man who has been actually convicted of the crime (7A. 160; See also Rat. 750). All that is required is that he should be supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in the offence with which another is charged (Kashiram A. 1923; 1923 N. 248; 24 Crl. J. 566). The Magistrate is only to see that on the information at his disposal there is *prima facie* case against the person to whom the pardon is to be tendered. If that is so, he is competent to grant a pardon and no searching enquiry is called for at that stage (Bholonath V.R. 1939; 40 Crl. J 856 All; 1939 All. 567).

A pardon may be tendered at any stage of the enquiry or trial (1956 R. L.J 1134; A. I. G. 1956 Ajmer 57). There is nothing in Sec. 337 to prevent a pardon being tendered to a person after a charge has been framed against him (601. C. 607; 22 Cr. L J. 255). When the pardon is tendered it is not necessary that a trial or an enquiry should be in progress. A valid pardon once having been given is not affected in any way by subsequent proceedings in the case. It is not affected, for instance, by result of the trial, nor is it affected by a subsequent alteration of the charge (34 Cr. L. J. 212). When once the pardon has been tendered and accepted, it no longer lies in the power of the Magistrate to withdraw that pardon. The fact that an accused soon after the pardon is tendered violates the condition does not give the District Magistrate power or jurisdiction to withdraw the pardon (A.I.R. 1944 Sind 184). The legal authority to do so rests only in the Public Prosecutor and is sanctioned under Sec. 339 (Fatla V. Emp. 1947 All. 71, 48 Cr. L.J. 199). There is no other provision for revocation or forfeiture of pardon (I. L. R. 1955 1. Cal 248).

The grant of pardon carries an imputation of a guilt and on acceptance thereof, a confession of it. A pardon is an act of grace which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment. It is in the nature of a contract between the State and the person to whom pardon is granted. It is open to the pardoning power to annex any condition precedent or subsequent to a pardon. When a pardon is granted on a condition precedent it becomes operative only when the prisoner performs the condition in question. If the condition is not performed, the prisoner stands precisely as though no pardon has been granted and if the condition is satisfied, the pardon and its connected promises will take full effect (1958 Cr. L. J. 413; A.I.R. 1958 Punj. 72).

An approver should ordinarily be the person who is acquainted with every circumstance relative to the offence and with all or almost all person concerned as principal or abettor in the commission of the offence and one who is willing to tell the whole truth and to conceal nothing. It is only in very exceptional cases that a pardon is to be extended to more than one culprit. It is obvious that accomplices should not be pardoned and made witnesses for the sole purpose of having their testimony corroborated In taking one of the prisoners as an approver the Court usually considers whether the prisoners can be convicted without the evidence of the accomplice as also whether they can be convicted with his evidence. If there be sufficient evidence to convict them without his testimony, the Court will refuse to allow him to be admitted as a witness. If there be no reasonable probability of a conviction even with his evidence, then again the Court will refuse to administer pardon. A Magistrate cannot be said to have exercised a sound discretion in tendering pardon to one of the accused if, besides the approver, there are as many as six eye-witnesses to the crime who had given evidence in that case. (A.I.R. 1952 Him. Pr 57; 1964 M. L. J Cr. L. Mys)

The only condition that can be attached to the pardon is that specified in Sec 337, i. e. the condition of making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances (Ganga 11 A. 79; Alagirisamy 33 M 514). The inducement to confess upon a promise of pardon is permitted and the law allows an inducement only to this extent. Any disclosure that was extorted as the result of undue duress such as threats or violence or illegal detention will be ruled out of evidence (Sec. 24 I.E.A.) A Magistrate cannot promise a light punishment to the approver in order that he may truly and fully disclose all circumstances within his knowledge. Nor can he restrict the pardon to certain offences only. The pardon is granted not after disclosure but in anticipation of telling the truth (Harumal 16 Cr. L.J. 622).

The tender of pardon by itself is not sufficient to convert an accused person as a witness. His acceptance is equally necessary Until he accepts the tender of pardon, he continues as an accused person. If he does not accept it, he cannot be examined as a witness. The acceptance need not be in writing. Nor is it necessary to be expressed in any other manner. It is to be gathered from the circumstances. A person cannot be said to accept a pardon tendered to him unless he actively assents to the conditions of the pardon and volunteers to make a statement with reference to the offence The fact that he appeared before the various Magistrates in the capacity of a witness and not that of an accused person is a clear indication that he accepted the pardon (I. L. R. 1939 Lah. 38; A I R. 1938 P.C 266 (P C)). From the moment a pardon is tendered and accepted, the accomplice becomes a witness and is presumed to have been discharged. No formal order of discharge is required (Peiris A. 1954 S C. 616; 1954 Cr. L. J. 1638) and he continues to hold the role of a witness unto the time when he fails to comply with the condition (In re Khirati Ram 1932; 32 Cr. L.J 913). The approver is no doubt a witness as against the other accused but in so far as the case against him is concerned he still remains an accused person.

An Examination of the accomplice under Cl. 2 of Sec. 337 shall be as of a witness. A statement of the accused person after an acceptance of pardon by him may be taken on oath (A. I. R. 1944 Nag. 105 F. B). It cannot be said that an examination held in the absence of the other accused is not an examination as a witness. The examination held during an investigation will come under the proviso Cl. (2) of Sec. 337 and it is not necessary to hold this in the presence of the accused. The obligation of the approver to make full and true disclosure extends both before the committing Magistrate and in the trial. Where an accomplice manifests an intention of retracting from his former statement or of not testifying to the facts known to him, it will not be a sufficient ground for not examining him before the Committing Magistrate (per Sashi Raj Banshi V. R. 1914 I. L. R. 42 Cal. 856). If, as a matter of fact, the accomplice gives his evidence before the committing Magistrate but the prosecution is of the view that he has not made a true or complete disclosure, this would not also be a ground for not examining him in Sessions Court as the question of breaking the condition of the tender of pardon shall have to be decided after the trial and in a separate proceeding instituted for the trial of the approver. The fact that he retracts his confession after acceptance of pardon and that his pardon is consequently withdrawn before the sessions trial does not make any difference. His examination is still necessary (1935 O. W. N. 44; A. I. R. 1944 Sind 114). A pardon cannot be forfeited before the approver is examined in Sessions Court. Failure to examine approver in Sessions Court vitiates trial. (Emp. V. Shahdino Dhanipatro 1891 C. 452, 1940 A.M.L.J. 57). The proper procedure is to send him up as a witness to the Sessions Court irrespective of the evidence that he gives in the committing court. It is better to examine the approver at the beginning of a trial. To examine him in the end will be an unsatisfactory procedure, as the corroborative evidence in such a case cannot be properly appreciated. The Counsel cannot also properly question the witnesses. (per Ali Mohamad V. R. 1934 36 Cr. L. J. 49).

Whether the evidence of the approver should be accepted or not will be determined by the Courts by applying the usual tests such as the probability of truth of what he has deposed to, the circumstances under which given etc. The Court in addition will ascertain whether his evidence has been corroborated sufficiently in material particulars. What is necessary to consider is whether the evidence of the approver should be acted upon (1963 2 Cr. L. J. 671; A. I. R. 1963 S. C. 1850). The reliability of the evidence would mostly depend upon the corroborative support it derives from other unimpeachable pieces of evidence (A. I. R. 1961 P. C. 1762, A. I. R. 1963 S. C. 1850). The corroborative evidence must be such as to lend assurance to the mind of the Court that the evidence of the approver could be safely relied on (A. I. R. 1957-S. C. 63 and A. I. R. 1958 S. C. 500). There should be corroboration of the approver in material particulars and against each accused (A. I. R. 1963 S. C. 399 .

When a person becomes an approver he has to remain in custody until the termination of the trial, unless he is already on bail (Sec. 337, Cl. 3). The object in keeping

him in custody is not to punish the approver for having agreed to give evidence for the State but to protect him from the wrath of the confederates he has chosen to expose, to prevent him from the temptation of saving his erstwhile friends and companions and to secure his person to await the judgment of the law. (A. I. R. 1958 Punj. 72). The word 'already' refers to the time when the Magistrate tenders a pardon. If the accused is already on bail, there is no necessity for the approver to be remanded to custody thereafter, if he is not on bail, the Magistrate is bound to retain him in custody until the termination of the trial (1932 S. 40, 33 Cr. L. J. 906). The fact that the other accused have been let off is immaterial (In re Pajeria Krishna Reddy 1952 Mad. 839.). The word 'custody' means a judicial custody and not police custody. The custody begins from the time the tender of pardon is made and accepted. As the detention in custody applies to all the approvers, it cannot be said to make any differentiation contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. (Bhawani Singh V. State 1956 Bho. 4; Cr L. J. 44).

The approver is entitled to be discharged as soon as the trial closes. It is immaterial whether the proceedings are finished by a Magisterial order of discharge before trial or by a Judge's order of acquittal after trial (37 B. 146, 14 Bom. L. R. 897). If an action is to be taken for breach of the conditions, it can be done only by re-arrest. The Court will not be justified in sending the approver in custody to the Magistrate for taking action against him (1934 C. W. N. 233; I. L. R. 30 Bom. 611). If there is no trial or no likelihood of such a trial as envisaged in Cl. 3 Sec. 337 then the maxim *cessanti ratione lex ipsa cessat* (the reason of the law ceasing, the law itself ceases) will apply and the Court has power to discharge the approver from custody (23 Bom. L. R 839 (842); A. I. R. 1958 Punj. 72).

Sec. 339 deals with the trial of a person to whom a conditional pardon has been granted under Sections 337 & 338 if the Public Prosecutor certifies that the person has not fulfilled the condition of full and complete disclosure (1938 P. C. 266). The Section applies not only for the offence in respect of which the pardon was tendered but also "for any other offence of which the approver appears to have been guilty". It must not, however, be construed that the pardon covers all offences. An approver pardoned for gang dacoity disclosing illegal possession of arms which are necessary for the dacoity, for example, cannot be subsequently tried for an offence under the Arms Act (22 Cr. L. J. 699; 1888 A. W. N. 289). A pardon certainly excuses him from liability for the offence specifically pardoned as well as for the offence or offences connected therewith. When the conditions on which the tender of pardon is made are broken, the approver is liable to be prosecuted for the original offence for which the pardon was administered in addition to perjury if he has given false evidence. The pardon is also no bar to trial for an entirely different offence (per Savadara 46 A. 236).

A certificate from the Public Prosecutor as to the non-compliance of the conditions of pardon is a condition precedent to the trial of the approver and the absence of a certificate will vitiate the trial. The Court has no power to order the prosecution of the approver *suo motu*. The certificate of the

Public Prosecutor will also be necessary before sanction is accorded for trial for perjury. And the Public Prosecutor need not necessarily be in office on the date on which he grants the certificate (Indar Pal V. R. 37 Cr. L. J. 732 L).

Sec. 339 bars the trial of the approver jointly with other accused in the case. (A. I. R. 1960 Madh. Pr. 63). The joint trial of a person to whom pardon has been tendered but subsequently withdrawn along with other accused is a serious illegality vitiating the whole trial (11 O. W. N. 765; 1937 M. W. N. 879). (Joint Committal of approver along with other accused is held illegal).

The burden of proving the tender and acceptance of pardon lies on the prosecution (Sec. 25 B. 675; 30-B. 611; 1930 M. W. N 773; 1935 L. 799). The statement made by an approver on oath can be used in evidence against him after the pardon has been withdrawn (5 A. L. J. 691). The statement of the approver incriminating himself will be evidence against him if he is put upon his trial, even though the statement be subsequently withdrawn (8 B. H. C. R. 103). When an approver retracts from his statement in the committing court and he is tried for the same offence after the forfeiture of the pardon, he can be convicted on his own statement which amounts to a confession. It does not require corroboration as an appprover's evidence (39 P. L. R. 930). The mere failure of the evidence to procure conviction of his alleged associates in crime is plainly insufficient in itself to justify a summary order for the trial of the approver. It is not also enough to say that the facts stated by the approver are not probable or that there are certain inconsistencies in his evidence on immaterial particulars. Mere trifling discrepancies elicited in cross-examination are not also sufficient to justify forfeiture of pardon (Dipchand 37 Cr. L. J. 79). The pardon is not forfeited by resiling in cross-examination from statements in examination-in-chief (See Jagannath 27 Cr. L. J.) or because he gave false evidence in the committing Court when he makes a reliable statement in the Sessions Court (Shahdino A. 1940. S. 114). When the approver absconds without giving evidence, he does not come within the strict meaning of 'wilful concealing' as mentioned in Cl. (a) of Sec. 339.

No prosecution of an approver for perjury can be entertained without the sanction of the High Court. The mere fact that the approver makes two inconsistent statements will be no justification for directing his prosecution (R.V. Mathur 1934 Cr. L.J. 444). Sanction may not also be accorded for mere contradictions (Bhodha 15 Cr. L. J. 76). A prosecution for perjury and that for the original offence cannot obviously be had together as these two are distinct offences.

* * *

"Courage is generosity of the highest order, for the brave are prodigal of the most precious things"

—C. C. Cotton.

Release on probation under Madras Probation Act

By

K. P. MADHAVACHARYA, B.A., B.L.,
Additional First Class Magistrate, No. 1, Salem.

THE question of releasing prohibition offenders, convicted under the Madras Prohibition Act (Madras Act X of 1937) on probation, is rather nebulous, conflicting opinions being expressed as regards its applicability, especially after the Central Probation of Offenders Act (XX of 1958) came into force in Madras State. In the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, prior to the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1958, there was no special provision in the Act itself as regards release of convicted offenders on probation. Hence prior to the Prohibition Amendment Act of 1958, the Madras Probation of Offenders Act which was in force in this State, was applicable to all penal laws prevailing in Madras State including the Madras Prohibition Act. But in view of the Policy of the Government to achieve effective enforcement of the Madras Prohibition Act to put down the prohibition offences in a deterrent manner, *inter alia* a new Section (Section 52-B) was introduced by the Madras Prohibition Amendment Act of 1958 restricting the release of prohibition offenders on probation only in respect of some minor offences under Sections 4-A, 6, 11, and 24 of the main Act, in effect making the Madras Probation of Offenders Act inapplicable as regards other prohibition offences. Section 52-B runs as follows:- "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 or the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1937, when any person is found guilty of (a) any offence under Sections 4-A, 6, 11, 24, etc., etc." So long as the Madras Probation of Offenders Act was in force that new Section 52-B was undoubtedly prevailing to the exclusion of the general provisions of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act as regards prohibition offences. But now after the Central Probation of Offenders Act came into force practically in the entire State of Madras, doubt is felt in criminal judicial spheres as to whether Section 52-B of the Amended Prohibition Act will prevail over the general provisions of the Central

(Approved for publication by the Government Vide-G. O. Rt. No. 3100
(Home Dept.) dated 2—7—1965)

Probation of Offenders Act. The Prohibition Amendment Act of 1958 does not seem to have been reserved for the consideration of the President (Vide the Act published in the Madras Code Volume IV - 1961 Edition). Hence as between the new Section 52-B of the Madras Prohibition Act and the Central Probation of Offenders Act, the latter is to prevail over the former under Article 254 of our Constitution. In short, the Central Probation of Offenders Act has rendered Section 52-B of the Amended Madras Prohibition Act a dead letter, and the Courts would have to apply the very liberal provisions of the Central Probation of Offenders Act even to offenders convicted under the Madras Prohibition Act, thereby setting at naught the *intentionis legis* in legislating the Madras Prohibition Amendment Act in restricting the scope of release of prohibition offenders on probation Hence, if the Madras State intends to still restrict the scope of applicability of the Probation law in respect of prohibition offenders in pursuance of its policy to deal with prohibition offenders in a deterrent manner, then it seems suitable amendment has to be introduced in the Madras Prohibition Act "notwithstanding the general provisions of the Central Probation of Offenders Act", reserving it for the consideration of the President under Article 254 of the Constitution. It may be noted that the Central Probation of Offenders Act is very liberal in its provisions than the Madras Act and under Section 6 (1) of the Central Act sentencing to imprisonment of any offender below 21 years is mandatorily prohibited, except in cases punishable with imprisonment for life, and if that is to be applicable to Madras Prohibition Act in general with very little scope of Court's discretion, it will be defeating the object of the legislature sought to be achieved by the Prohibition Amendment Act of 1958. Even now many Courts are not confident in holding any particular view in this aspect and consequently there seems to be a sort of half-hearted application of the provisions of the Central Probation of Offenders Act just for some minor prohibition offences and denying the application of those provisions to other cases in their random discretion, whereas as regards offenders between the ages of 18 and 21 years, under Section 6 (1) of the Central Act, the Courts will have practically very little discretion to deny its application. In short this issue as expatiated above has to be considered by concerned authorities to set at rest the wavering doubt prevailing in the minds of Courts.

* * *

"The law is for the protection of the weak more than the strong"

—Sir William Erie.

THE ABANDONED CHEQUE FORM

By

DEWAN K. S. PURI
Criminologist, Patiala, (India).

SINCE it is now acknowledged that policy of secrecy should be abandoned in favour of educating the public in crime detection and prevention, this article (based on a concrete case) is being submitted for the general information of all those who have bank account and especially those who are less educated so that they may also not fall a prey to some unscrupulous bank clerk as the fraud which this article hints at, can be played at any bank and in any part of the world.

Various banks might have received complaints that certain amounts from the accounts of the depositors were withdrawn through "their" cheques which were never issued by them. Most of them might have contained forged signatures prepared either by tracing or copying from a genuine signature of the concerned depositor.

The detection of such forged signatures is easy for a careful bank officer at the counter, as these signatures may lack normal freedom in writing, may have unnecessary pen-pauses and pen-lifts, may be retouched or even have tremors at wrong places, or any combination of the above or other abnormal characteristics. A keen eye of the banker can detect such an imitated signature or atleast it may be enough for creating some suspicion in his mind so as not to honour the cheque.

But if the signature is genuine, he is helpless to cash the cheque at the earliest in the interest of his reputation for efficiency and quick disposal. And especially, when the cheque is "bearer", then the Bank's responsibility is the least. It is just like a currency note for the amount mentioned therein and all the branches of the Bank are bound to honour it, as the Bank is not to bother about the person encashing the same.

As in some other countries, banking in undivided India (India and Pakistan) is also a very old Institution. It was prevalent even before the Christ and according to famous "Arth Shashtra' by the celebrated author, Chanikya, banking was also there in the time of King Chandra Gupta Maurya who ruled India for a long time.

In the beginning indigenous banking system was there. Then came the modern banking by banks like National Bank of India, Chartered, Lloyds and the 'Mercantile

Banks. Among the Indian Joint Stock Banks, Punjab National Bank and the Central Bank of India are the oldest ones and are still among the foremost banks of India with excellent managements.

This case relates to one of the branches of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. Thanks to the quick action of the management of the Bank, the evil was nipped in the bud and the offending person was punished. The wise management believed in good banking system to safeguard the interests of the depositor and did not hesitate to dismiss the subordinate who acted otherwise.

Shri Harru Ram opened a saving fund account with the bank on July 15, 1957 and gave his specimen signatures. He was a person who knew only to sign his name in Urdu (one of the Indian scripts) and had to get 'filling' done by some other person, especially in English, the script usually employed in Indian and Pakistani banks.

On June 17,1958, he came to the Bank with his pass book and intimated his desire to the clerk to withdraw Rs. 125/-from his account. The said clerk gave him a withdrawal blank cheque form to sign and which Shri Harru Ram did as required. But, he was informed that he did not sign correctly and apparently (to the entire satisfaction of Shri Harru Ram) the said cheque was torn and thrown. Another cheque form was got signed and filled by the clerk, on the basis of which Rs. 125/-were given to the drawer and relevant entry made in his pass-book. Unsuspecting Shri Harru Ram did not take the precaution of getting back the torn pieces of the "wrong-signed" cheque form or even to have a look over the same.

On June 18, 1958 another amount of Rs 400/-was debited to the account of Shri Harru Ram, after due scrutiny by the Bank officers that the signature thereon was genuine. Since it was a bearer cheque which is usually given by the customers to save inconvenience to their friends who are less known, it was therefore cashed without identification of the person presenting the same. Any bearer of that cheque was, in fact, entitled to the amount without any responsibility of the Bank.

Some time afterwards, Shri Harru Ram wanted to withdraw a certain amount from his account, but he did not have sufficient balance. "How that can be? I have only withdrawn Rs. 125/- since June 17", he asserted. The bank clerk again checked the account and replied that Shri Harru Ram was perhaps forgetting as he also withdrew Rs. 400/-on June 18. Shri Harru Ram was, however, absolutely sure that he did not do it.

The matter was brought to the notice of the higher authorities of the branch and the cheque dated the 18th June was shown to Shri Harru Ram who found the signature like that of his own but he neither withdrew nor signed a cheque for the amount He informed that he never issued the said cheque and that he even did not know that such cheques could be issued to strangers. Of course, then, how could he believe that the cheque was signed by him inspite of whatever resemblance the signature might be having with his specimen signatures with the bank. Not only that, he was not acquainted with any person named "Bhagwan

Dass" who allegedly signed his name on the back of the cheque in token of receiving the amount.

The authorities, after due precaution, promptly reported the matter to the police which showed the documents to Dewan K.S. Puri, Government Document Expert, Patiala (India), for opinion on the signatures. He opined that the signature on the questioned cheque was of course genuine and that of Shri Harru Ram.

Many persons answering the name of "Bhagwan Dass" were questioned and their signatures compared but none tallied with the signature "Bhagwan Dass" on the back of the said cheque. It had to be done for the methodical investigation of the case, otherwise, usually nobody would sign his genuine name on such a faked cheque

All suspects possibly connected with the affair were interrogated and their signatures taken for comparison, but of no avail. None of them signed or received the money.

Bank clerks at the counter and the payment section could not be of much help, as in rush none of them could give a clear idea as to what sort of person presented the cheque. After all, hundreds of persons visited the Bank on that day and naturally, one could not remember anything about any one of them unless previously known. Still, the police would not give up the case as 'untraced' as the bank was all the more keen to unearth the crime.

Expert Puri further revealed to the Investigating Officer that both the signatures of Shri Harru Ram on the two cheques dated June 17 and 18 were with one and the same writing material. Although, these signatures were with the ink and the pen kept on the outer desk of the bank for common use by all customers who may wish to do so, but if Shri Harru Ram had never visited after June 17, then the signature on the questioned cheque could only be obtained on June 17 with the same writing material with which the original cheque for Rs. 125/-was signed.

This switched on the enquiry towards the "abandoned cheque form". The clerk was apprehended and asked as to why he did not return back the said cheque to the customer. He could not give any satisfactory explanation but for that it was torn and thrown out in presence of Shri Harru Ram who was sure of its being thrown out although not so much about its tearing-off.

Still, the clerk was asked to write "Bhagwan Dass" in Urdu script (as usually he would write in English in Bank record) for comparison with the questioned signature. In the beginning, he wrote some strained hand-writing but as the writing proceeded, he became off the guard whereby his normal habits got the upper hand, and his writing "Bhagwan Dass" agreed with the signature "Bhagwan Dass" on the back of the questioned cheque for Rs. 400/-.

By and by, it came to light that the clerk kept that cheque-form, and had torn and threw out another blank cheque to ward off Shri Harru Ram who did not doubt anything. Later, the clerk prepared the "signed cheque" for Rs. 400/-, wrote "Bhagwan Dass" (any name that struck him at the moment) on its back and carefully got it encashed on June 18, the next day, in the name of "Bhagwan Dass".

With this evidence at hand, the clerk paid back the amount and was sacked.

READERS' FORUM

WHAT DO I THINK OF MY JOB AS POLICE OFFICER

C. THANGAYYAN, M.A.,
Superintendent of Police,
Chingleput.

A Police officer is invested with enormous powers which he can use to serve the interest of the public. There is no section of society, which do not seek the assistance of the Police at some time or other.

Time was when the police were looked upon with awe and respect. But as germs of democracy are taking root, the awe which the police inspired before, has vanished. The police, on their part, have with a remarkable speed, adjusted themselves to the requirements and spirit of the age. The police resort more to persuasion than to coercion. Of course, the path of the police-duty is not always smooth. It is strewn here and there, with thorny bushes. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the police have the satisfaction of having served the public and earned their good-will.

I have known an instance of a Police officer in Mudukulathur area in Ramanathapuram District, who was almost deified as he was thoroughly honest and objective in his approach. It is said that some of the local problems of the villagers were submitted to his decisions which they accepted without demur.

Charles Lamb said "I was fifty years of age and I had grown to my desk, as it were, and the wood had entered my soul". The reaction of a retiring police officer is similar. He feels that Khaki has entered his soul and has warped his mind.

In what respect is the P.C. of today deficient and how is this to be remedied? } Subject for Reader's forum 1/1966

Crime Statement for the Quarter Ending 30–9–1965

Name of District	Area in sq. miles	Population	Total number of crimes	Offences relating to Currency and Bank notes	Offences relating to Coins	Murder	Kidnapping	Dacoity and preparation and assembling of dacoity	Robbery	House breaking	Thefts	Criminal assault	Total number of juveniles concerned	Policemen per 10,000 of population
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Madras City	49.4	20,00,000	1,907	5	—	2	10	—	1	37	1,089	56	98	28
Govt. Rly. Police, Tiruchirapalli	2,457.00		254	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	220	9	17	—
Tiruchirapalli	5,571.13	26,95,071	904	2	—	16	14	1	2	165	74	—	—	—
Thanjavur	3,742.01	28,82,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot	42.08	27,90,651	1,142	—	—	21	9	2	2	207	579	129	45	6
Chingleput	335.31	18,53,619	3,195	1	—	9	8	—	5	442	707	349	38	10.36
North Arcot	4,654.00	28,65,235	1,252	—	—	48	11	—	—	8	505	738	147	—
Salem	6,894.8	30,97,220	578	—	1	34	16	2	—	179	395	174	35	6
Coimbatore	6,024.00	31,54,296	1,508	7	—	48	6	2	3	247	460	—	43	5
Nilgiris	1,098.14	2,79,359	144	—	1	—	—	—	2	34	70	23	1	17
Madurai Urban	1,769.761	12,68,828	765	—	—	5	2	—	2	59	287	9	16	12
Madurai North	3,099.24	16,22,989	953	2	—	13	4	2	3	175	190	—	18	6
Ramanathapuram	5,919.00	23,09,938	1,421	—	—	11	11	1	3	75	246	26	14	—
Tirunelveli	4,337.00	24,45,967	1,155	—	—	23	—	1	9	221	371	180	87	9
Kanyakumari	646.00	8,24,000	231	—	—	5	1	—	1	45	85	28	25	8

போலீஸ் பயிற்சியாளருக்குச் சில அறிவுரைகள்

எழுதியது

திரு. சி. வி. நரசிம்மன், ஐ.பி.எஸ்.

டெபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் ஆப் போலீஸ், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி.

போலீஸ் இலாகாவில தலைமை பதவி வகிக்கும் இனஸபெகடர் ஜெனரல அவர்களுக்கும், கீழேயுளள போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டேபிலகளுக்கும் இடையே பல்வேறு பதவி வகிக்கும அதிகாரிகள் உளளனர். ஒவவொரு பதவிக்கும் அதற்கான கடமைகளும, பொறுபபுகளும் வரையறுக்கப் பட்டிருககின்றன. பதவி உயர உயர பொறுப்பு களின் தன்மையும் கீழ உளளோரின் வேலையை மேற்பாாவையிடும் பணியும் அதிகரிக்கின்றன. ஆனால நடைமுறையில நிர்வாக வேலையில் மககள மததியில் நின்று அன்ருடம் பணியாற்று பவர்கள் நடுத்தர அதிகாரிகளும் அவர்களுக்கு கீழே உள்ளோருமான இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், சப்-இன்ஸ் பெகடா, போலீஸ்-கான்ஸ்டேபிள முதலியவர்கள் தான் சென்னை மாநிலத்தில சுமார் முப்பதாயிரம போலீஸ் கானஸ்டேபில்கள, 1,300 சப்-இன்ஸ் பெக்டாகள, மறறும் 270 இனஸபெக்டர்கள உளளனர். உயாதர அதிகாரிகளின் தொகை சுமாா 150 தான. அதிகமான எண்ணிககையின காரணமாக பொதுமக்களின் பார்வையில அதிக மாக காணப்படுகிறவர்கள் போலீஸ கான்ஸ் டேபிலகள் தான. இதே காரணத்தால போலீஸ் இலாகாவின் தரம போலீஸ கானஸடேபிலகளின தரத்தையொட்டி இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ் கான்ஸ் டேபில்களின் தரம உயாந்ததாக இருந்தால் போலீஸ் இலாகாவுககே பொதுவாக நலல மதிப் பும் பெயரும கிடைககினறன. போலீஸ் கான்ஸ டேபிலகளின தரம குறைநதால உயர்தர போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் நேர்மை, நியாயம, நனனடததை உளளவர்களாக இருந்தபோதிலும போலீஸ் இலாகாவின் தரம் பொதுவாகக குறைந்து போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகை யால பொதுமககளின் நனமதிபபையும், அபி மானத்தையும பெற்று நேர்மையும, கண்ணிய மும், நன்னடத்தையும கூடி ஒரு போலீஸ் படை இயஙக வேணடுமாயின அப்படையில் உளள **போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டேபில்களின்** தரம் உயர வேண்டும.

இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நீங்கள மனதில் ஆழமாக பதிய வைக்கவேண்டிய ஒரு விஷயத்தை கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, ஒரு போலீஸ் கானஸ் டேபிள **தனிப்பட்ட** முறையில் திறமையோடு பணிபுரிநதால பொதுமக்கள அவரை தனிப்பட்ட முறையில கௌரவிததுப் பாராட்டி அவரை ஞாபகததில வைததுக்கொள்கிருர்கள். ஆனல ஒரு போலீஸ் கானஸ்டேபில தனிபபட்ட முறை யில ஒழுங்கு தவறி நடந்தால பொதுமககள அவரைத தனிபபடட முறையில குறை கூறுவ தோடு நிலலாமல போலீஸ் இலாகாவையே பழிககத தொடஙகுகினறனர். தனிபபட்ட ஒரு போலீஸ் கான்ஸடேபிளால அவதியுற நோந்தால பொதுமக்கள் ''இநத போலீஸ்காரர்களே இப் படிததான்'' எனறு பழி கூறுவதை நீங்கள அடிக்கடி கேட்கலாம். ஆகவே நீங்கள உங்கள் கடமையில் ஒருமுறை ஒழுங்கு தவறி நடந்து

விட்டாலும் இலாகாவிற்கே கெட்டபெயர் வரும்படி செய்துவிடுகிறீர்கள். இவ்விஷயததை நீங்கள நன்கு ஞாபகத்தில வைததுககொளளவேண்டும. இலாகாவுககே இழிபெயர் வரும முறையில நீங்கள எப்பொழுதும நடககககூடாது எனபதை எக்காலமும மனதில இருததி கடைபிடிககவேண்டும. பல வளையங்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு சஙகிலியின் பலம அவவளையங்களில பலவிதமான வளையததின பலம எவ்வளவோ அவ்வளவு தான ஒரு வளையம் பலவீனமாக இருந்தால, மறற வளையங்கள எவவளவு பலமுளளதாக இருந்தபோதிலும் சங்கிலி பலம் குறைந்ததாகி விடுகிறது. அதைப் போலவே தனிப்பட்ட போலீஸ் கானஸ்டேபில உடல வலிவு, தோறறம, நடததை பொதுநோக்கு இவறறில தரக்குறைவுளளவராக இருநதாலும் போலீஸ படையே பலவீனமாகி விடுகிறது. ஆகையால தனிப்பட்ட முறையில உங்களில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் போலீஸ் இலாகாவைப் பலபபடுததவும், பொதுமககளின நன்மதிபபையும, ஆதரவையும் பெறவும ஆவன செயயவேணடும்.

நம நாட்டின் அரசாங்கம ஒரு ஜனநாயக அமைப்பு. என்றெனறும ஜனநாயகம நிலைத்திருககுமாறு நம நாட்டில அரசியல திட்டத்தில ஏறபாடு செய்திருககிறது தறபோதுளள ஜனநாயக அரசாஙகத்துககும் முன்னுளில இருந்த அந்நியரின ஆட்சி முறைக்கும உளள விததியாசததை நீங்கள நனகு உணரவேண்டும சட்டங்கள எனறு முனனுளிலும இருநதன. இப்பொழுதும இருககினறன அபபொழுதும, இபபொழுதும சட்டஙகளை நிலை நிறுததுவதறகு நாட்டில போலீஸ படையினரையே அரசாஙகம ஒரு கருவியாகக் கொண்டுளளது. முன்னுளில அநநியர் ஆடசியில இருநத சடடங்கள் பெயரளவில சட்டங்கள எனறு அழைககபபட்ட போதிலும அவை நாட்டு மககளின உணமையான ஆதரவை பெறறிருககவிலலை. அநநாளில இருந்த சட்டங்களை போலீஸாா நிறைவேறற முறபடடபோது பொது மககளின வெறுப்புககு ஆளாக நோ்ந்தது. அக்காலததிய சட்டஙகள யாவும அதிகாரவாககததின் உச்சியில அமாநதிருநத ஒரு சிலரால வகுககப்பட்டவை. ஆதலின் அச்சட்டங்களை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரும் வேலையில் அதிகார வாக்கததின மேலேயிருந்த ஒரு சிலரின் விருப்பத்திற்கும, கருததிற்கும ஏறப போலீஸால பணியாறறி அதிகார வர்கக்த்தின் நன்மதிப்பைப் பெற்றிருந்தனர். நம் நாடு சுதநதிரம் அடைந்த பிறகு இந்நிலைமை முற்றிலும மாறிவிட்டது. தறபோதுள்ள சட்டங்கள மககளின முழு அங்கீகாரம் பெற்றவை. மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சட்டமனற உறுபபினர்கள, பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்கள் மூலம நம் நாடடுச் சட்டஙகள உருவாகினறன இச சட்டஙகளை அமுலாககுவதறகு நீங்கள பொது மககளின ஆதரவைப்பெறவேணடியது அவசியம. ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சட்டததை நிறைவேற்ற முற்படுமபோது அசசட்டததாலபாதிக்கபபடும பொது மக்களின் ஒததுழைபபை நீங்கள அடைய முயல வேணடும். உதாரணமாக போககுவரதது விதிகளை ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இடததில அமுல் செய்யும போது அங்குளள மக்களுககு உங்கள் செய்கை முதலில பிடிக்காமல போனுலும அவ்விதிகள மககளின் நனமைககாகவே அமுல் படுததப்படுகினறன எனபதை அவர்களுக்கு உணர்ததி அவர்களுடைய ஒததுழைப்பை நீங்கள பெறவேண்டும்.

சட்டங்களை திருப்திகரமாக அமுல் நடதத வேண்டுமானுல் அவைகளை நீங்கள சரிவரத் தெரிந்துகொளள வேண்டியது மிக அவசியம. முனனுளில சட்டத்திறகு புறமபாக சில காரியங்கள போலீஸார் எபபொழுதாவது செய்து விட்டாலும அவர்களைக் கண்டிக்க பொதுமக்கள் தயங்கினர். இததயககத்திற்குக் காரணம போலீஸாரிடம் பொதுமக்களுககு இருநத ஒருமாதிரியான பயமதான. இந்நாளில பொதுமககள தங்களுடைய ஜீவாதார உரிமைகளையும் சட்டங்களில தங்களுக்காக ஏறபாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள பாதுகாப்புகளையும நனகு அறிந்து கொண்டிருககினறனர். ஆகையால உஙகளுடைய ஏதேனும ஒரு செய்கை ஒரு நபரின சொநத உரிமைகளை பாதிபபதாக இருந்தால அவா அதைதத தீவிரமாக எதிரகக முறபடுகிருர். இதுதான முனனுளைய போலீஸாரின நிலைமைக்கும உங்களுடைய தற்

போதைய நிலைமைக்குமுள்ள மிக முக்கியமான வித்தியாசம். இப்போதைய நிலையில் சட்ட ரீதியாக உங்களுடைய அதிகார வரம்பு, பொறுப்பு முதலியவை எந்த எல்லைகளுள் பரவி இருக்கின்றன என்பதை நீங்கள் மிகத் தெளிவாக சந்தேகத்துக்கிடமில்லாமல் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியம். அப்போதுதான் உங்கள் நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு பொதுமக்களில் யாரேனும் சிலர் எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவித்தால் நீங்கள் உங்களுடைய நிலைமையை நன்கு விளக்கி உங்கள் நடவடிக்கை சட்டத்திற்கு உட்பட்டது என்பதைக் கூறமுடியும். அவ்வாறு விளக்கும்போது கூட உங்கள் அதிகார தோரணையைக் காட்டாமல் ஏதோ ஒரு சாதாரண உண்மையை பொதுமக்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கும் வகையில் நீங்கள் நடந்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

நம் நாட்டில் நீதி நிர்வாகத்தில் இந்தியன் பீனல் கோடு, கிரிமினல் ப்ரொஸீஜர் கோடு என்ற இரு சட்டங்கள் அடிப்படையாக உள்ளன. உங்கள் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளியில் இச்சட்டங்களின் அடிப்படைகளையும் அவற்றின் மூலம் நீங்கள் பெறும் அதிகாரத்தையும், பொறுப்புகளையும் பற்றி நீங்கள் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பீர்கள். அச்சட்டங்களிலுள்ள சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்கள் உங்கள் அன்றாட வேலையில் உங்களுக்கு முன் அடிக்கடி வரும். அம்மாதிரிச் சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் இச்சட்டங்களின் பல்வேறு பிரிவுகளைப் பற்றியும், இவைகளில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ள சில பதங்களின் பொருள்களைப் பற்றியும் உங்கள் மனதில் மிகத் தெளிவான கருத்து இருக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக, மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டின் உத்திரவின்றி போலீஸாரே விசாரணை செய்து குற்றவாளியை கைதுசெய்ய அனுமதிக்கும் குற்றங்கள் எவை என்பதை நீங்கள் நன்கு தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேலும், பிடிக்கக் கூடாத குற்றங்கள், மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட், ஜட்ஜ், ஸமமன், வாரண்டு, சோதனை, கைது, ஜாமீன் முதலிய பதங்களின் சரியான பொருளை நீங்கள் நன்கு அறிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். ஸமனுக்கும், வாரண்டுக்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசத்தை நீங்கள் தெளிவாக அறியவேண்டும். எச்சந்தாப்பத்தில் வாரண்டு இன்றி நீங்கள் ஒருவரை கைது செய்யலாம் என்பதைப் பற்றி நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். கிரிமினல் ப்ரோஸீஜர் கோடில் 54-ம் ஸெக்ஷன் போலீஸாருக்கு கைது செய்ய அதிகாரம் அளிக்கும் முக்கியமான பிரிவுகளில் ஒன்றாகும். இப்பிரிவை நீங்கள் நன்கு அறிந்து எச்சந்தாப்பத்திலும் உங்கள் செய்கை சட்டத்தின் வரம்புக்கு உட்பட்டதாக இருக்குமாறு பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். நியூஸன்ஸ் கேசுகளில் சென்னை நகர போலீஸ் சட்டத்திலும், டவுன் நியூஸன்ஸ் சட்டத்திலும் போலீஸாருக்கு சில அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவைகளை நீங்கள் நன்கு படித்து, தனிப்பட்ட கேசுகளில் எந்த சந்தாப்பத்தில் எம்மாதிரி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றி நன்கு தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். உங்கள் சக போலீஸ்காரர்களுடன் இச்சட்டங்களைப் பற்றி அடிக்கடி விவாதிப்பதன் மூலம் அவற்றில் உள்ள நுணுக்கங்களையும், அவைகளை நடைமுறையில் அமுலாக்குவதில் ஏற்படக்கூடிய இன்னல்களையும் அவற்றை தவிர்க்க நீங்கள் எடுக்கவேண்டிய மேல் நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பற்றியும் நீங்கள் நன்கு தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். இம்மாதிரி விஷயங்களை சக போலீஸ்காரர்களுடன் விவாதிப்பதை நீங்கள் ஒரு பழக்கமாகக் கொண்டால் அவ்விஷயங்களின் முக்கிய அம்சங்கள் உங்கள் ஞாபகத்தில் நன்ருகப் பொருந்தி அவற்றை வெவ்வேறு சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் சரியான முறையில் நீங்கள் உபயோகிக்க ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தும் பொறுப்பை நீங்கள் ஏற்பதால் சட்டத்திற்கு மதிப்பும் மரியாதையும் நீங்கள் முதலில் அளிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாகிறது. உங்கள் ஒவ்வொரு செய்கைகளிலும் நீங்கள் சட்டத்தை மதித்து நடக்கிறீர்கள் என்று காட்டினால் ஒழிய பொதுமக்கள் உங்களிடம் மதிப்பு வைக்க மாட்டார்கள். சட்டத்திலுள்ள மிகச்சிறிய பிரிவைக்கூட நீங்கள் எக்காலத்திலும் மதிப்பவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். குடிபோதையில் இருக்கும் போலீஸ்காரரும், சைக்கிளில் இரவில் விளக்கின்றி சவாரி செய்கின்ற போலீஸ்காரரும், பொது இடங்களில் அசுத்தம் செய்கின்ற போலீஸ்காரரும் பொதுமக்களால் பார்க்கப்பட்டால் அவா

கள் பொதுமக்களால் பரிகசிக்கப்படுவர். பொது மககளின் மதிப்பை இழந்தவர் ஆவர். ஆகவே நீங்கள் எந்த சநதர்ப்பதநிலும் பொதுமக்களால குற்றம கண்டு பிடிக்கப்படாத வகையில நடந்து கொளளவேணடியது மிகவும் அவசியம. நீஙகளே சட்டததை மதிககவிலலையானுல் பொதுமக்கள் சட்டததை மதிககுமபடி நீங்கள எவ்வாறு அவர் களுக்கு எடுத்துச்சொலல முடியும்? நாம் உட் கொளளும உணவில் உப்பு குறைந்தால அந்த ருசி ஏறபடுவதற்காக உப்பு எடுத்துப் போட்டுக கொள்கிருேம். உப்புக்கே அதனுடைய உப்புத் தன்மை போய்விட்டால் நாம எதைக்கொண்டு நம் உணவிற்கு உப்பு ருசி அளிகக முடியும? இதைப் பறறி நீங்கள நனகு சிந்திக்கவேண் டும்.

நீங்களே பொதுமக்களிடம் மரியாதையுடன் நடநதுகொள்ள வேண்டும என்று பலர் அடிக்கடி உஙகளுககு புததிமதி கூறக் கேட்டிருப்பீர்கள். மரியாதையாக நட எனறு கூறுவது மிக சுலபம. ஆனுல நடைமுறையில எச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில எவ்வாறு நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று விளக கம் கூறுவது கடினம. நான் உங்களுககு சில உதாரணங்களைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். முதலாவ தாக நீஙகள பிறரை **எப்போதும்** மரியாதையுடன் **பன்மையில்** அழைக்கக் கற்றுக் கொண்டால் பிறநககு உங்களிடம் மதிப்பும் மரியாதையும அதிகரிக்கும. சில சநதாப்பஙகளில பொது மககளில ஒருவரை "போடா" எனறு ஒரு போலீஸ் காரா சொன்னதால் வாய்பபேச்சு முற்றி தகராறு ஏறபட்டு குழப்பமான நிலைமை ஏறபட்டிருககிறது. "தளளி நில" எனறு சொலவதை விட "தளளி நிலலுங்கள" என்று ஒருவரிடம சொன்னுல அவர் அதை மதிதது நடப்பார். ஒரு தனிபபட்ட நபருககோ அலலது ஒரு கூட்டத்தினருக்கோ நீங்கள் உததிரவிடுமபோது உறுதியான, ஆனுல் பணிவான, அதிகார வரமபுக்கு உட்பட்ட குரலில பேசவேணடும. ஆகவே மரியாதையை வளர்க்க வேணடுமானுல் பிறரைப் பன்மையில் அழைககக் கறறுககொளளுங்கள. மரியாதை அளிப்பதால் நீஙகள எதையும இழப்பதிலலை. அதற்கு மாருக பொதுமக்களின் நல்லெண்ணத்தையும், பேராதர வையும பெரும் அளவில பெறுகிறீர்கள.

பொதுக்கூட்டங்களில அமைதி உண்டாக்கும் பணியில ஈடுபட்டுளள போலீஸ் கானஸ்டேபிள கள் சில சமயங்களில கோபமும், கடுமையும கலநத முகததுடன் இருப்பதைப் பார்ததிருக் கிறேன. கண்டிப்பு எனபது ஒன்று. ஆனுல கடுமை எனபது வேறு என்பதை நீங்கள் நன்கு அறியவேணடும. ஒரு சாதாரண பொதுக் கூட்டததிலோ, ஒரு பெரிய பிரமுகா விஜயததின் போது அவரைக காணக்கூடும் மககளிடையே அமைதியையும் ஒழுங்கையும ஏற்படுதத நீங்கள் கூட்டததில் பலவேறு பகுதியினரை குறிப்பிட்ட இடங்களுக்குளளேயே நிறுததி வைக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏறபடும. அம்மாதிரி சநதர்ப்பங்களில உங்கள கடமையை நீங்கள புனனகையுடன் செய்யவேணடும். மக்களின் செய்கை உங் களுககுக் கோபமூட்டினுலும அலலது அவர் களுடைய பேசசு உங்களுககு எரிசசலை உண்டாக் கினுலும், உங்கள் முகததில புன்னகையே இருக்க வேண்டும. அமமாதிரி சநதர்பபஙகளில் நீஙகள உங்களுடைய நிதானததையும், நமபிககை யையும இழக்கக் கூடாது. இது மிகவும் முக்கிய மான விஷயம. கடுகடுதத, கொடூரமான பார்வையை உடையவாகளாக நீஙகள காணப் பட்டால மககள உஙகளை தன்னம்பிககை இழந்த போலீஸ்காரராக எண்ணுவா. இதற்கு மாருக உங்கள் முகத்தில் புனனகை இருந்தால அது உஙகளது தன்னம்பிக்கையை மேலும் வளர்க்கும். இககுறிபபை நீஙகள மனதில் கொண்டு எச் சநதர்பபத்திலும் புனனகையுடன் பணியாற்றும பழக்கததைக் கடைபபிடிகக கற்றுக்கொளள வேண்டும. இப்பழக்கததை நீஙகள உஙகள தினசரி வாழ்க்கையில ஏற்படும் அநேக சநதர்ப்பங் களில கையாணடு பாருங்கள. அது உங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு உபயோகமாக இருககிறது என்பதை யும், உஙகள வேலையில வெறறியை சுலபமாக அடைய முடிகிறது எனபதையும நனகு தெரிந்து கொளவீர்கள.

சாதாரண பொதுக்கூட்டங்களில் சமூக விரோதிகளும, கயவர்களும், ரௌடிகளும, போக்கிரிகளும கலந்திருப்பது சகஜம. அவாகள அடிக்கடி உஙகளைக் கேவலமான வசைச் சொற்களால கேலி செய்யவும் பழி கூறவும் முறபடுவார்கள். அம்மாதிரி சநதர்ப்பஙகளில நீங்கள அப்பேச்சுகளைக் கேட்டு ஆததிரம அடையக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் உங்களை எவவளவுதான திட்டினுலும் அதைக கொஞ்சமும பொருட்படுத்தாமல் இருக்கும பழக்கத்தை நீங்கள் வளர்க்கவேண்டும். உங்களுடன் கூட பணிபுரியும் போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும்,உங்கள் மேலதிகாரிகளுக்கும், மதிப்புக்குரிய பொதுஜனஙகளுக்கும் நீங்கள எததனமைத்தவர் என்பது நன்கு தெரியும். ஆகையால கூட்டததினிடையே கலநதுளள ஓரிரு காலிகளோ போககிரிகளோ உங்களைப் பற்றிச் சொலலும் இழிவான, அவதூறுன, கேலியான வசையான வார்த்தைகளைக் கேட்டு நீங்கள் நிதானம இழககக்கூடாது.

மறறொரு முககிய விஷயம் இப்பொழுது கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அது என்னவெனில போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு விஜயம் செய்யும ஒருவரை நீங்கள எப்படி நடததவேணடும் என்பதுதான். போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு வருவோரில பெரும்பாலோர் ஏதாவது புகார் செய்வதற்காகவோ அலலது தங்கள குறைகளைத் தீர்த்துக கொளவதற்காகவோ வருகிருர்கள். அம்மாதிரி வருகிறவாகள் தங்கள அனறுட வேலைகளின் மத்தியிலே இதற்கென்று போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு வருகிருர்கள எனபதையும், அப்புகாரகளில் புலன விசாரிப்பது உங்கள முழு நேரக் கடமை எனபதையும் நீங்கள நனருக நினைவில் கொள்ளவேண்டும். புகார் செய்வது மக்களின முழு நேரக் கடமையல்ல. புகாரில் புலன் விசாரிப்பது உங்கள முழு நேரக் கடமை. போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு வருவதால தங்களுடைய நியாயமான மற்ற வேலைகள் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று பொதுமக்களுக்கு தோன்றினுல் அவர்கள் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு வருவதையே தவிர்க்க விரும்புவார்கள். இதை நினைவில் கொள்ளுவீர்களேயானுல் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு வருவோரை உடனடியாக கவனியாமல் அவசியமின்றி காக்க வைப்பது எவவளவு முட்டாள் தனமான செய்கை எனபதை உணர்வீர்கள. ஆகவே போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு வருவோரின விஷயத்தில் கால தாமதமினறி விசாரித்து அவாகள் புகார்களின் பேரில தகக நடவடிககை எடுக்கவேணடும். புகார் செய்ய போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு வருவோரிடம் நீங்கள நடந்துகொளளும விதம ஒரு முககியமான விஷயம. உங்களுடைய பார்வையோ, பேச்சோ, செய்கையோ புகார செய்ய வருபவருககு, தான் ஸ்டேஷனுககு புகார் கொடுக்க ஏன் வநதோம எனற எண்ணததை உண்டாககிவிட்டால நீங்கள் உங்களுடைய கடமையை புறக்கணிததவராவீர்கள. ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு வருவோரை மரியாதையுடனும், அனுதாபததுடனும் நடத்துஙகள. அவர்களுடன பேச ஆரமபிபபது உஙகளுககு பயனளிககும. இவ்வாறு செய்தால் அவருக்கு உஙகளிடம நமபிக்கை ஏற்பட்டு முழு விவரஙகளையும் கூற ஏதுவாக இருக்கும. முன்பு கூறியமாதிரி அவர்களை நீஙகள பன்மையிலேயே அழைகக வேண்டும.

நீங்கள் ஸ்டேஷனுககு வேலைக்குப் போனவுடன உங்கள் சப்-இனஸ்பெகடருக்கு அவருடைய அனருட வேலைகளில — அதாவது குற்றங்கள் நடக்கவொட்டாமல தடுத்தல, அமைதி பராமரிப்பு, முதலியவைகளில — உதவியாக இருககவேண்டும். குறற விசாரணைகளில குறறம சம்பந்தப்பட்ட உள்ளூர் தகவலகளை சேகரித்தல், சநதேகப்பட்ட குறறவாளிகளின் நடமாட்டஙகளை கண்காணித்தல — இதுபோன்ற விஷயங்களில் உங்களுடைய உதவி சப்-இனஸபெக்டருக்குத தேவைப்படும். ஆகவே நீங்கள் ஸ்டேஷனில வேலைக்குச் சேர்ந்தவுடன் குற்ற விசாரணை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விஷயங்களில ஊககம் காட்டி அவைகளை நன்கு அறிநதுகொண்டு உங்கள சரகத்திலுளள கேடிகள, பழைய குற்றவாளிகள யார் யார் என்பதையும் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்து கொண்டிருககிருர்கள எனபதையும பற்றி நனகு தெரிந்து கொளளவேண்டும். இவவிஷயததில உங்களுக்கு சிரத்தையும, ஊக்கமும, இருநதா

லொழிய இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விவரங்கள் உங்கள் ஞாபகத்தில் நிலலாமல் போய்விடும்.

நல்ல ஞாபக சக்தி சாதாரணமாக எல்லோருக கும் — குறிப்பாக போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு விலே மதிப்பற்ற ஒரு சொத்தாகும. ஆகையால நீங்கள் இப்போதிலிருந்தே நலல ஞாபக சக்தியையும, கூர்ந்து கவனிககும் சக்தியையும், வளாக்க வேண்டும். சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விஷயங்களே திரும்பத திருமப உங்கள் மனதிலேயே எண்ணிப் பாாப பதன மூலம ஞாபக சக்தியை நன்கு வளர்க்க முடியும். எதையும் கூர்ந்து கவனிதது மனதில இருததிக் கொளவது என்பது இடைவிடாப் பழக கத்தால் சாததியமாகும. உங்கள மனதில இருத்திக் கொளளவேணடிய விஷயங்களே ஒரு குறிபபு புத்தகத்தில எழுதி வைத்துக்கொளளும் பழககததை நீங்கள கையாண்டால உஙகளுடைய ஞாபக சக்தியும, கவனிததுப் பார்ககும் தன்மை யும் வளரும. ஆகவே, நீஙகள ஒவ்வொருவரும ஒரு சொந்த குறிப்புப புத்தகததை வைத்துக் கொளளும் பழக்கத்தைக கைக்கொள்ளுங்கள.

ஒரு பெரிய பிரமுகர் ஓரிடததிற்கு விஜயம் செய்யுமபோது பொதுஜனங்கள திரளாக கூடு வது சகஜம். அககூட்டஙகளிடையே நீங்கள அமைதியையும், ஒழுஙகையும் நிலேநாட்ட முற் படுமபோது போலீஸ்காரா என்ற தோரணையை விட சாரணா அலலது தொண்டர்களேப் போல நீஙகள நடநது கொளளவேணடும. இமமாதிரி யான சந்தாபபஙகளில கூடும அமைதியான ஜனததிரளுககும, சட்டததை மீறி குழப்பம் விளே விகக வேணடுமெனற உறுதியும், கூடியிருக்கும குமபலுககுமுள்ள விததியாசததை நீங்கள் நன்கு புரிந்துகொளள வேண்டும. பிரமுகர்களின விஜயததினபோது கூடுமகூட்டஙகளில ஒழுங்கை நிலேநாடட அச்கூட்டஙகளில பொறுப்பான ஒரு வரையோ அல்லது ஒரு கோஷ்டியினரையோ கலந்து அவாகளுடை ஒததுழைப்புடன் நீங்கள உங்கள கடமையை செய்யவேணடும. நீஙகள இருககும இடததை கடநது பிரமுகர் செலலும பொழுது உஙகளுடைய முக்கியமான கடமையை அதாவது பிரமுகருக்கு அபாயம் ஏற்படும் வகை யில் தகாத செயல் எதுவும் நடவாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்வது என்பதை மறக்கக் கூடாது. பெரும் பாலான போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இந்த முக்கியமான சந்தர்பபததில் தஙகளே மறந்து கூட்டத்தினரைக் கவனிப்பதை விட்டு விட்டு பிரமுகரையே பார்த்துக் கொண்டு இருந்துவிடுகிருர்கள். இத்தவறை நீங் கள் செய்யக்கூடாது. உஙகளுக்கென நியமித் திருக்கும பணியை நன்கு உணாந்து அதற்கே உஙகள் எணணத்திலும், செய்கையிலுமமுதலிடம அளிககவேண்டும்.

சமீப வருஷஙகளில இளம குற்றவாளிகளேப் பற்றி ஆராய்சசி நடததப்பட்டு வருகிறது. வயதில் சிறியவாகள குற்றம புரிந்தால் அவர்களே நடத தும முறைபறறி ஆராய்ச்சி நடக்கிறது. இவ் விஷயங்களேப் பற்றி சமூக நலத்தில அக்கறை கொண்டுள்ள பெரியவர்களும், போலீஸ் இலாகா உள்பட சில சாக்கார் இலாகாக்களில உள்ள அதிகாரிகள பலரும் கூடிப் பேசி விவாதித்து வரு கிருர்கள. இவ்விஷயத்தில அநேக நுணுக்கமான கருத்துக்கள் அடங்கியுளளன. அவைகளில சில மனேததத்துவ ஆராய்ச்சியைச் சாாந்தவை. இவ் விஷயததில் நீஙகள அறிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டிய தெலலாம பழைய பெரும குற்றவாளிகளேப்போல இளங குறறவாளிகளே நடத்தக கூடாது என்பது தான். சந்தாபபக கோளாறின காரணமாக குறறங்கள புரியும் சிறுவர்களே மிகுந்த அனுதாபத் துடனும பொறுமையுடனும நீங்கள நடத்த வேண்டும. இச்சிறுவர்கள தாங்கள செய்யும காரியததின் விளேவுகள எனன என்பதை அறி யாமலேயே குற்றங்கள புரிநது விடுகின்றனர். இவர்களுடைய நடததைக்கும, வேண்டுமெனறே எண்ணிப்பார்தது திட்டமிட்டு குறறங்கள் செய் யும முதிய குற்றவாளிகளின் நடத்தைககும மிகுநத விததியாசம உண்டு. இளம குறறவாளி களே சீர்திருத்தி அவர்களின் வாழககையில ஒரு புது திருப்பததை உண்டுபண்ண நமமால முடியும். இவ்விளங குறறவாளிகள விஷயத்தில் தண டனையை விட அவாகளே திருததுவதே முககிய மாகும். அதனுல அவர்கள விஷயததில் நீங்கள்

சட்ட வரம்புக்குட்பட்ட அனுதாபத்தையும் இளகிய தன்மையையும் காட்டவேண்டும். இளம் குற்ற வாளிகளுக்கென தனியாக நீதிமன்றமும், அவர் களுககு குறைந்த தண்டனை அளிப்பதறகான தனிச்சட்டங்களும உள்ளன. உம்மைப் பொறுத்த வரை ஸ்டேஷன் லாக்கப்பிலோ, அலலது வேறு இடங்களிலோ இளம் குற்றவாளிகளை பழைய பெரும குற்றவாளிகளுடன் சேர்ந்து இருககும்படி இடம கொடுக்காதீர்கள.

சமீப காலத்தில போலீஸ் புலன் விசாரணை முறைகள் வெகுவாக மாறியுள்ளன. விஞ்ஞான முறைகள போலீஸ் விசாரணையில் அதிகமாக கையாளப்படுகின்றன. கைவிரல ரேகைப்பதிவு கள், பாதப பதிவுகள, குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்தி லுள்ள அறைகள போன்ற மற்றுமுள்ள தடையங் களின ரசாயன பரிசோதனை சிவப்பு கீழ் கதிரின ஒளியால மறைநது நிற்கும் கையெழுத்துக்களை கண்டு பிடித்தல முதலியன தற்போது போலீஸா ருக்கு கிடைக்கும் உதவிகளாகும். இச்சாதனங் கள் எவவாறு வேலை செய்கினறன என்பதைப் பறறி உங்களுக்குளள குறைந்த விஞ்ஞான அறிவைககொண்டு விரிவான முறையில் தெரிந்து கொளளாமல் போனாலும், குறைந்த பட்சம அவை களைப் பற்றிய பொது அறிவும, அவைகள் போலீ ஸாருக்கு இப்பொழுது கிடைக்ககக்கூடிய சாதனங் கள எனபதையும நீங்கள் அறிந்திருக்க வேண்டும். குற்றம் நடநத இடததில குறறவாளிகளால் விடப் பட்ட கைவிரல ரேகைகள, பாதப பதிவுகள இவற் றின் முக்கியத்தை நீங்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். குற்றம நடந்த இடத்திலுள்ள இந்த ரேகைப் பதிவுகள முதலியவறறை உஙகள சப்-இனஸ்பெக்டரோ அலலது கைரேகை நிபுணரோ வந்து ஒப்புககொளளும வரை நீஙகள அவை களைக கவனமாக பாதுகாக்க வேணடியதின் அவசியததை அறிநதுகொளள வேண்டும. இவ விஷயங்களில சாதாரண பொதுமக்களை விட உஙகளுககு சற்று அதிகமாகத தெரிந்திருகக வேண்டும் நவீன விஞ்ஞானம் அளித்துள்ள சாதனங்களைப் பறறி நீங்கள் அறிந்து கொளளா திருந்தால் தற்காலத்தில் உபயோகமுள்ள போலீஸ்காரராக நீங்கள திகழ முடியாது.

ஏறககுறைய உங்களைப் போலவே சமபளமும், சலுகைகளும் பெறும் மற்ற சர்க்கார் இலாகா உதத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனல் அவர்கள எல்லோருககும், உஙகளுக்கும் இடையே நிறைய வித்தியாசம உண்டு. பொதுமக்கள கண் களில அவர்களை விட நீங்கள் தான் அதிகமாக தென்படுகிறீர்கள. உத்தியோக உடுப்பையணிந்து கொணடிருககும பொழுது, அவர்களை விட நீங் கள தான் உயர்ந்தவராகவும், சுறுசுறுப்புள்ள வராகவும் காணப்படுகிறீர்கள். கிரிமினல ப்ரொ ஸீஜர் கோடில் உஙகள எல்லோரையும் போலீஸ் ஆபீஸர் அதாவது போலீஸ் **அதிகாரி** என்றே குறிப்பிட்டிருககிறது. பொதுமக்களுக்கு நீஙகள பொறுப்புள்ள ஒரு போலீஸ் **அதிகாரியாகத் தான்** தோற்றம அளிக்கிறீர். ஆகையால் அவர் கள் பல சநதர்ப்பங்களில தகவல் அறியவும், உதவியைப பெறவும, உஙகளை நாடுகிறார்கள. ஆகவே, நீங்கள வேலை செய்யும் இடததைப் பறறிய பொது அறிவை நீங்கள் நனகு விருத்தி செய்து கொளளவேண்டும. அப்போதுதான உம உதவியை நாடி வருவோருக்கு சரியான தகவல் கொடுகக முடியும். நம நாட்டின் தறகால விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிய பொது அறிவு, அபி விருததித் திட்டஙகள நகரிலுளள முககியமான இடஙகள, சர்ககார் அலுவலகஙகள, முக்கியமான சர்ககார் அதிகாரிகளின் குடியிருப்பு ஸ்தலங்கள் முதலியவறறை நீஙகள நன்கு தெரிந்து வைததுக் கொளளவேணடும. ஆகவே வெவ்வேறு இடங் களில பணிபுரியும்போது அவ்விடங்களைப்பற்றிய பொது அறிவை நன்கு வளர்த்துக்கொளளுஙகள்.

போலீஸ் படையில திறம்பட வேலை செய்ய வேண்டுமெனறல் கட்டுப்பாடு மிக அவசியம். கட்டுப்பாடு எனபது மடிபபுக் கலையாத உடுப்பும், மேலதிகாரிகளுக்கு நன்ருக ஸல்யூட் செய்வதில் மாததிரம் அடங்கியுளள விஷயம் அல்ல. கடடுப் பாடு என்பது இதையெலலாம தாண்டி அநேக விஷயங்களை பரவி நிற்கிறது. அது உஙக

ளுடைய முகத்தோற்றத்தையும், குணத்தையும் உட்பண்பாட்டையும் உள்ளடக்கியது. ஒருவருடைய கட்டுப்பாடான குணம் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சூழ்நிலையில் அவர் எவ்வாறு நடந்துகொள்கிறார் என்பதில் தெரிந்துவிடும். உண்மையான கட்டுப்பாடு என்பது ஊக்கத்துடன் பணியாற்றுதல், உண்மைக்கு உயர்வு கொடுத்தல், மேலதிகாரிகளால் இடப்படும் உத்தரவுகளுக்கு கீழ்படிதல் என்ற மூன்று அம்சங்களை ஒருங்கே கொண்டது என்பதே என்னுடைய கருத்து. இம்மூன்று அம்சங்களும் ஒருங்கே ஒருவரிடம் காணப்பட்டால் அவர் கட்டுப்பாடு மிக்கவர் என்று கொள்ளலாம். இம்மூன்றில் ஒன்று குறைந்தால் கூட கட்டுப்பாடு குலைந்ததாகும். உத்தரவுக்கு கீழ்படிதல் என்று சொன்ன இடத்தில் மனப்பூர்வமாக கீழ்படிதல் என்று நீங்கள் பொருள் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஏதோ தண்டனைக்குப் பயந்து கீழ்படிவதாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. போலீஸ் படையின் திறமைக்கு இவ்வாறு கீழ்படிதல் மிக அவசியம் என்று உணர்ந்து அந்த உணர்ச்சியின் காரணத்தால் நீங்கள் கீழ்படிய வேண்டும். இப்பொருள் பற்றி மீண்டும் நீங்கள் சிந்தனை செய்து கட்டுப்பாடு, கீழ்படிதல் என்ற பதங்களுக்கு சரியான பொருள் அறிந்து அதன்படி நடக்கவேண்டும்.

நான் முன்பு குறிப்பிட்டதுபோல் குற்ற விசாரணையில் உங்கள் துஉதவி சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு மிகவும் தேவைப்படும். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சரகத்தில் நீங்கள் சேகரிக்கக்கூடிய ரகசிய தகவல்கள் அவருக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுதிலிருந்தே நீங்கள் அநேக விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி தெரிந்துகொள்ளும் ஆவலையும், உங்களைச் சுற்றியுள்ள பொருள்களைப் பற்றி விசாரிக்கும் மனப்பான்மையையும் நன்கு வளர்த்தால் நாளாவட்டத்தில் உங்களுக்கு தகவல் சேகரிக்கும் திறமை ஏற்படும். சாதாரணமாக கிராமங்களிலுள்ள டீக்கடைகள், ஹோட்டல்கள் முதலிய இடங்களில் நடக்கும் வம்புப் பேச்சிலிருந்து உங்களுக்குத் தேவையான குற்றவாளிகளின் நடமாட்டங்களைப் பற்றிய குறிப்புகள் கிடைக்கும். நீங்களாக மற்றவரிடம் பேசுவதை விட, மற்றவர் பேசுவதை நீங்கள் காது கொடுத்து கவனித்துக் கேட்பதே முக்கியம் என்பதை நீங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். உத்தியோக சம்பந்தப்பட்ட செய்திகளை நீங்கள் ஒருபோதும் வெளியிடக்கூடாது. மற்றவர்களிடம் பேசும்போது உங்களுக்குத் தெரிந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி பெருமையடித்துக் கொள்ள கூடாது. நீங்கள் பேசாமல் மற்றவர் பேசுவதை கவனித்துக் கேட்கும் பழக்கத்தைக் கடைப்பிடிப்பீர்களேயாகில் போலீஸ் ஷ்டேஷனில் அன்றாட வேலை சம்பந்தமான பல விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிய தகவல்களை நீங்கள் சேகரிக்க முடியும். அவ்வாறு சேகரிக்கும் தகவல்கள் உங்களுடைய சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே, விஷயங்களைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளும் ஆவலை வளர்த்து, செய்தி சேகரிக்கும் திறமையைப் பெருக்கி உங்களுடைய ஸப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு உதவியாக விளங்குங்கள்.

கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை! நீங்கள் பொது மக்களுடன் பழகும்போது உங்களுடைய செய்கையை அவர்களுடைய கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு பார்க்கப் பழகிக் கொள்ளுங்கள். அவர்கள் நிலையில் உங்களை நிறுத்தி போலீஸாரிடமிருந்து நீங்கள் எதை எதிர்பார்ப்பீர்கள் என்பதை நினைத்துப் பாருங்கள். நீங்கள் பொதுஜனங்களில் ஒருவராயிருந்தால் போலீஸ்காரரின் செய்கை உம்மை எப்படி பாதிக்கும் என்பதையும் நினைத்துப் பாருங்கள். அடிக்கடி இவ்வாறு சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தால் உங்களுடைய செய்கைகள் சரியான முறையில் அமையும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

நீங்கள் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளியை விட்டு போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களுக்குப் போய் உங்கள் பணியை மேற்கொள்ளும் போது நீங்கள் உங்கள் அன்றாட உத்தியோக வாழ்க்கையில் கடைப்பிடிப்பதற்கான கருத்துகளில் முக்கியமான சிலவற்றை இப்பொழுது உங்களுக்கு கூறினேன். இவைகளை நீங்கள் உங்கள் மனதில் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து நடைமுறையில் நன்கு கடைபிடித்து உங்கள் ஆற்றலையும், திறமையையும் பெருக்கிக் கொள்ள

வேண்டும். சென்னை மாநில போலீஸ் படை சென்ற நூறாண்டுகளுக்கு மேலாக பொது மக்களுக்கு திறமையான முறையில உண்மை யான சேவை செய்து பெற்றுள்ள நற்பெயரையும்,

பெரும் புகழையும் குறையாமல் பாதுகாத்து, மேலும அவைகள் வளரும முறையில் நீங்கள் எங்கள வருங்கால வாழ்க்கையில் நடந்து கொளவீர்கள் என்று திண்மையாக நம்புகிறேன்.

• • •

Officer to Recruit

Which parade you like most ?

Recruit

The ' Pay parade ' Sir.

—K. N. EKAMBARAM,
R.S.I., Madras City Police.

பனி மலையில் நம் பணி!

எழுதியது

முத்துதாசன்,
கிளாக், டி.ஐ.ஜி., ஆர்.எ.பி. ஆபீஸ, சென்னை-34.

(1) இன்னாடு! நம்நாடு! சொந்த நாடு!
இதைக்காக்க ஓடுவதே எங்கள் மூச்சு!
தென்னாடு வடநாடு என்ற பேதம்
தெரியாதோர் சொல்கின்ற
விந்தைப் பேச்சு
பொன்னாடு! புகழ்க்காடு! புனித நாடு!
புத்தர்பின் காந்திமகான் பிறந்த நாடு!
அன்னைதமிழ் ஆட்சிகொண்ட
முதன்மை நாடு!
அனைவரையும் வரவேற்று
வணங்கும் நாடு!

(2) பனிக்காடு! பகைக்காடு! பகைவர் கூட்டம்
பதுங்கிருந்து தாக்குகின்ற
இருண்ட காடு!
கனிவற்ற கொடுஞ்சீனர் ஒளிந் திருக்கும்
கருங்காடு! பெருங்காடு! அந்தக் காட்டில்
கனிவுள்ளம் கொண்டதமிழ் வீரர் கூட்டம்
கண்காக்கும் இமைபோல நாடு காக்க
புனிதநிலம் தன்னில்லம் பிள்ளை விட்டு
போயங்கே நிற்கின்றார் பனிம லையில்!

(3) நாகத்தை வணங்குகிற நாகர் கூட்டம்
நமக்குதரும் தொல்லைகளோ
கோடி! கோடி!
சோகத்தில் வாழ்கின்ற சீனக் கூட்டம்
சூழ்ந்துவரும் தீமைகளைச்
சொல்லப் போமோ!
நாகர்கள் சீனர்கள் இவரை விட்டால்
நம்மண்டை வீட்டானோ நித்தம் நித்தம்
வேகமுடன் கொடுக்கின்ற வேத னைகள்
வெந்தபுண்ணில் பாய்கின்ற
ஈட்டி யாகும்!

(4) கற்களிலும் முட்களிலும் படுத்தி ருந்து
கால்கடுக்க வன்குளிரில் காத்து நின்று
அற்பசெயல் செய்கின்ற எதிரி யங்கே
அன்னைநிலம் மிதிக்காமல் பார்த்திருந்து
சொற்பமதி படைத்தபழிச் சீனன் மற்றோன்
சூழ்ச்சிகளை முறியடிக்க விழித்தி ருந்து
நற்பணிக்கு தம்முயிரை தியாகம் செய்யும்
நம்வீரர் தொண்டுக்கு ஈடு முண்டோ?

(5) விளக்கென்று அறியாமல் விட்டில் பூச்சி
விழுந்தேதன் சாவுதனை
அணைப்ப தைப்போல்
அளக்கரென தெரியாமல் ஆட்டுக் கூட்டம்
அடிவைத்து இறப்புதனை
அழைப்ப தைப்போல்
களங்காணு செஞ்சீனு திருடன் மற்ற
கல்நெஞ்சர் பாகிஸ்தான்
கள்ளர் கூட்டம்
களநோக்கி வருகின்ற நிலையைப் பார்த்தால்
கதியற்ற விட்டிலாடு கதிபோ லாகும்!

(6) புலிவாலைக் கடிக்கின்ற எலிகள் கூட்டம்
புலியெழுந்தால் அழிவோமென்
றெண்ண வில்லை!
நலிவுற்ற நரிக்கூட்டம் உட்பு குந்து
நாசத்தை விளைவிக்கும்
பொழுது நாட்டில்
வலிவுள்ள நம்மறவர் கொதித்தெ ழுந்தால்
வருகின்ற நரியெங்கே?
எலிக ளெங்கே!
பலிபீடம் நோக்கிவரும் எல்லோ ரையும்
பலியிட்டுக் காட்டிடுவோம்
போர்க்க ளத்தில்!

(7) முந்தாநாள் முளைத்திட்ட காளான் கூட்டம்
    முன்வாயில் நின்றுநமை
        எதிர்க்க வந்தால்
இந்நாட்டு வீரர்கள் ஒழிந்தா போனார்?
    இதையேனோ அம்மடையன்
        எண்ண வில்லை!
வந்தவரை வரவேற்கும் இந்த நாடு
    வரும்பகையை தூளாக்க
        திரண்டெ ழுந்தால்,
பந்தென்று விளையாட சிரத்தைக்
        கொய்வோம்!
    பாரெங்கும் நம்புகழை
        எடுத்துச் சொல்வோம்!

(8) இரவென்ன? பகலென்ன?
        பனியு மென்ன?
    இடியோடு மழையென்ன?
        புயலு மென்ன?
மரமோடு மலையென்ன? நதியு மென்ன?
    மாற்றானை நாம்கொல்ல நேர மென்ன?
பரந்தபெரும் பாரதத்தின்
        மானங் காப்போம்!
    பதுங்கிநிற்கும் எதிரிகளை
        போரில் மாய்ப்போம்!
சிரந்தாழ்த்தி நாட்டுக்கு
        வணக்கம் சொல்வோம்!
    சீர்மிக்க பணிமலையில்
        பணியைச் செய்வோம்!

"*ஒலித்தக்கால் என்னும் உவரி எலிப்பகை*
நாகம் உயிர்ப்பக் கெடும்."

—திருக்குறள்.

எல்லையின் தொல்லை யகற்ற எழுமின்!

எழுதியது

இல. சாம்பசிவம்

பாகிஸ்தான்

எல்லையில் அன்னியன் வெறியினால்,
எத்திப் பிழைத்திட எண்ணியே,
தொல்லைகள் தருகிறான் பாகிஸ்தான்
துகள் துகள் ஆக்குவோம் எழுவீர்!

புகையெனப் பகைதனை எல்லையில்,
பொய்யும் புளுகுமாய் கதைக்கிறான்;
நகைமிகு முகத்துடன் நாமெலாம்
நடைமுறை வழிமுறைக் காட்டுவோம்!

பஞ்சுவில் தீயினைப் போலவே,
பதுங்கியே செய்கிறான் தீவினை;
கெஞ்சினால் வஞ்சகன் மிஞ்சுவான்,
மிஞ்சுவோம்! நஞ்சினன் அஞ்சுவான்!

கெடுதலை செய்திடும் தீயவன்
கீழ்மதி அடக்கியே ஒடுக்கிட,
கடலென படையினை திரட்டுவோம்
கனலென புகுந்துமே விரட்டுவோம்!

நடுநிலை யொடுநெறி பிறழ்ந்திடா
நடமிடும் பெருங்குடி மறவரீர்!
மடல்விரி தாமரை முகமெலாம்,
மதகரி எனவெகுண் டேகிடில்,

பனித்துளி நமக்கினி எதிரிகள்
பகலவன் நாம்! அவர் படுபொடி!
தனிக்கொடி யுடையொரு படையுடன்
தகையுடன் வடபுலம் புறப்படு!

சீனு

உயர்த்திவிட்டார் போர்க்கொடியை
உலகில் நின்று
உளமறியா உணர்ச்சியற்ற சீனர் அன்று,
உறங்குவது சரியல்ல இனியும், நம்மின்
உயிர்கொடுத்து உதித்திட்ட
நாட்டை மீட்போம்;
உதித்தெழுவீர்! உயர்மறவர் காத்து வந்த
உண்மையினை நாத்திகர்க் கெடுத்து உரைத்து
கொதித்துவரும் குருதியினால் திலக மிட்டு
கொள்கையினை வைத்திடுவோம்
வீணர்க்(கு) இன்றே!

கூர்வாளும் கேடயமும் அம்பும் எங்கள்
கூடத்தின் விளையாட்டு பொருள்கள் என்றே
போர்முரசும் சங்கொலியும் கேட்கக் கண்டு
புயமுயரும் செவிமடுக்க, புறப்படு வீர்! நம்
பெற்றோரை நாம்பெற்ற மனையாள் தன்னை
பெற்றிட்ட மழலைமொழி குழவி தம்மை,
மற்றோரை மனங்கவரும் பொருள்கள் எல்லாம்
மதியாமல் மாற்றாரைப் பொருத வாரீர்!

தோள்வலியும் தொல்வலியும் தூர நாட்டின்
துணைவலியும் ஏராளம் உண்டு! கண்டே,
நாள்கடத்தா நன்முயற்சி யால்குவி யும்பல்
நாணயமும் பொன்மணியும் இரத்தத்தோடும்
தாள்குன்று தக்கார்போல் நாட்டில் இன்று
தரவேண்டும் கேட்பவற்றை தடையே தின்றி
கோள்அரிகள் நாங்கள் எனக் கொள்கைக்
கொண்டே
குரங்கினத்தார் சீனர்தமை விரட்ட வாரீர்!

தி. மு. க. நாம்தமிழர் பி. சோ. வென்றும்
திசைமாறிப் போகாமல் சேர்ந்து மற்ற
போ. கா. க. காங்கிரசு தி. க. வெல்லாம்
பொறுமையுடன் கொள்கையினை
தள்ளி வைத்தும்
சுதந்திரா தமிழரசும் கம்யூ னிஸ்டும்
சுய உருவை சின்னுட்கள் ஒத்தி வைத்தும்
நமது நாடு இந்தியாவைக் காக்க வேண்டி
நயம்பயப்ப எதுவுளவோ ஆய்ந்து செய்வீர்!

*   *   *

" என்னைமுன் நில்லன்மின் தெவ்விர் பலர்என்னை
முன்நின்று கல்நின்றவர்."

" உறின்உயிர் அஞ்சா மறவர் இறைவன்
செறினும்சீர் குன்றல் இலர்."

—திருக்குறள்.